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The Hongkong Telegraph

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November 9, 1918. Temperature 6 a.m. 73 2 p.m. 85
Humidity

WEATHER FORECAST
FINE.
Barometer 30.00.
November 9, 1917. Temperature 6 a.m. 67 2 p.m. 76
Humidity 84 .. 88

8095 日六初月十

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1918.

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REUTERS' TELEGRAMS.

REVOLUTION IN GERMANY.

REVOLTERS IN COMPLETE CONTROL OF HAMBURG.

SUBMARINE CREWS JOIN THE REVOLUTIONARIES.

Amsterdam, November 7.
A message from Hamburg says sailor and soldier revolters completely control Hamburg.

The red flag has been hoisted on ships in the harbour, and a Soldiers' Council has been established and occupied by a Kommandantur after machine gun fighting.

Thousands of workers went in procession through the streets, and soldiers on furlough were prevented from entraining for the front. The Council has organised armed patrols to maintain public order.

Revolters Seize Barracks.

Later.
A message from Hamburg says 15,000 revolters, headed by sailors, proceeded to the Bundesstrasse Barracks and rammed the soldiers to quit, whereupon the latter flung gas-bombs into the revolters' ranks and fighting ensued.

The officers surrendered the barracks and subsequently the Commander of Hamburg's garrison granted all the demands, similar to those made at Kiel.

Similar events are stated to have occurred at Rendsburg and Cuxhaven.

Submarine Crews Join the Revolutionaries.

London, November 7.
Copenhagen reports state that the majority of the submarine crews have joined the revolutionaries.

THE ALLIES AND GERMANY.

The Armistice Negotiations.

GERMANS SUGGEST CESSATION OF FIGHTING.

London, November 8.
A German official wireless message says the Delegation for the conclusion of an armistice consists of Herr E. Berger, Count Oederdorf (formerly Ambassador to Sofia) and Generals von Guendell and von Winterfeld.

Delegates on the Way.

London, November 8.
Reuter's correspondent at Paris says the German Delegates were expected to pass the French outposts between eight and ten o'clock on Thursday evening.

A German Suggestion.

Amsterdam, November 8.
The French wireless message containing Marshal Foch's announcement to the German High Command was in reply to a Berlin wireless message announcing the composition of the Delegation, stating that it would be accompanied by Secretaries and Interpreters, while the subordinate personnel would arrive in motor cars at the place designated, adding that the Crown Government would be glad if, with the arrival of the Delegation at the front of the Allies, a provisional cessation of fighting could take place.

THE AUSTRIAN ARMISTICE.

Italians Occupy Important Points.

London, November 9.
Reuter's correspondent at Rome says the Italians have occupied Fiume, Zara and Lussin Piccolo.

THE TURKISH SURRENDER.

Allied Fleets to Anchor Off Constantinople.

London, November 8.
Reuter learns that the Allied Fleets will anchor off St. Sophia, Constantinople, on Saturday, the 9th instant.

THE BELGIAN COAL MINES.

German Threat of Destruction.

London, November 8.
Reuter's correspondent at Washington says Mr. Lansing has published a message to the German Government, via the Swiss Government, protesting against the reported intention of the Germans in Belgium to destroy the coal mines on evacuation. It says if the act is carried out it will confirm "the belief that the solemn assurances of the German Government are not given in good faith."

WESTERN FRONT PRISONERS.

British Effect Most Captures.

London, November 7.
In the House of Commons, Mr. Hope stated that during 1918 the British have captured 200,000 prisoners, the French 140,000, the Americans 50,000, and the Belgians 15,000 on the Western Front.

GERMAN TROOPS CROSS AUSTRIAN FRONTIER.

Amsterdam, November 7.
A message from Vienna says German troops have crossed the Austrian frontier into the Tyrol and Salzburg.

REUTERS' TELEGRAMS.

THE ALLIES AND GERMANY.

Some of the Essential Peace Terms.

RESERVATION REGARDING "FREEDOM OF THE SEAS."

London, November 6 (delayed).

A message from Washington says the following is the text of the United States Reply to Germany which Mr. Lansing has addressed to the State Minister in charge of German interests in the United States:—

Sir,—I have the honour to request you to transmit the following communication to the German Government.

In my note of 23rd October, 1918, I advised you that the President had transmitted his correspondence with the German authorities to the Governments with which the Government of the United States is associated as a belligerent, with the suggestion that if those Governments were disposed to effect peace upon the terms and principles indicated, their military advisers and the military advisers of the United States should be asked to submit to the Governments associated against Germany the terms of such an armistice as would fully protect the interest of the peoples involved and ensure to the associated Governments the unrestricted power to safeguard and enforce the details of the peace to which the German Government agreed, provided they deemed such an armistice possible from a military point of view.

The President is now in receipt of a Memorandum of observations by the Allied Governments on this correspondence, which is as follows:—

"The Allied Governments have carefully considered the correspondence which has passed between the President of the United States and the German Government. Subject to the qualifications which follow, they declare their willingness to make peace with the Government of Germany on the terms of peace laid down in the President's address to Congress of 8th January, 1918, and the principles of settlement enunciated in his subsequent addresses. They must point out, however, that Clause Two, relating to what is usually described as the freedom of the seas, is open to various interpretations, some of which they could not accept. They must therefore reserve to themselves complete freedom on this subject when they enter the Peace Conference. Further, in the conditions of peace laid down in his address to Congress of 8th January, 1918, the President declared that the invaded territories must be restored, as well as evacuated and freed, and the Allied Governments feel that no doubt ought to be allowed to exist as to what this provision implies. By it they understand that compensation will be made by Germany for all damage done to the civilian population of the Allies and their property by aggression of Germany by land, sea and air." I am instructed by the President to say that he is in agreement with the interpretation set upon the fourth and last paragraph of the Memorandum above quoted. I am further instructed by the President to request you to notify the German Government that Marshal Foch has been authorised by the Government of the United States and the Allied Governments to receive, properly accredited representatives of the German Government and to communicate to them to terms of an armistice.

Accept, Sir, the renewed assurances of my highest consideration.

(Signed) ROBERT LANSING.

CHINA AND THE WAR.

Promise to Fulfill Obligations.

London, November 7.
In the House of Commons, Lord Robert Cecil stated that the Chinese Foreign Minister had assured the Allies' representatives in Peking that the Chinese President has issued instructions that China should fulfil her duties to the Allies as regards the internment of enemy subjects and the prevention of enemy trading.

THE NEAR EAST.

Statement of Anglo-French Policy.

London, November 7.
The Press Bureau states that the Anglo-French Governments jointly declare that their war aim in the East is to completely free the peoples oppressed by the Turks, to assist in the establishment of indigenous Governments and Administrations by the peoples themselves in Syria and Mesopotamia and the territories they are seeking to liberate; also to secure justice, encourage economic development and education and to end the divisions exploited by the Turks.

ANOTHER BRITISH AIR RAID.

London, November 7.

The Press Bureau announces that the Independent Air Force on the afternoon of the 6th inst., bombed factories at Subbrucken, hitting a factory and railway siding. It destroyed two aeroplanes and drove down two uncontrollable. One British machine is missing. In addition to those mentioned in yesterday's report, the Force destroyed two further aeroplanes and drove down another.

ENEMY TONNAGE.

Neutrals Warned Against Transfers.

London, November 7.

The Press Bureau states that the Blockade Ministry announces that reminders have been sent to neutrals that Britain has always declined to recognise transfers of enemy tonnage before the final conclusion of peace. His Majesty's Government holds that the Allies have a claim against the Central Powers' shipping in view of the illegal submarine campaign, and does not intend to allow that claim to be defeated by such transfer.

REUTERS' TELEGRAMS.

FRESH PROGRESS IN THE WEST.

BRITISH AND FRENCH STILL GOING FORWARD.

London, November 8.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—We continued to advance on the whole front southward of the Mons-Condé Canal.

Southward of the Sambre we reached the La Capelle-Maubouze Road on both sides of Avesnes and gained the western outskirts thereof. Astride the river we reached the vicinity of Hamont, captured Bavi and progressed eastwards.

On the left we captured Elouges and Henesies and reached the Condé-Mons Canal northward of Henesies.

Resistance has stiffened and considerable machine gunning has been encountered. We have taken prisoner some hundreds and captured a number of guns.

Armoured cars have rendered valuable service in co-operation with the cavalry and infantry in harassing the retreating enemy.

French Still Pushing Forward.

London, November 8.

A French communiqué states:—Our troops continued unceasingly to pursue the enemy.

We advanced far beyond the Vervin-Avesnes Road to north of La Capelle, and, to the south, reached the general line from Effry to Origny-en-Thierache.

Further east, we border Thoa as far as L'Escaut, fifteen kilometres north of Remy-sur-Serre.

On the Aisne, front we hold the general line from the southern outskirts of the forest of Sigay, thence to Wagnon, Vieil St. Remy, Mazy and La Horgne, realising an advance of over sixteen kilometres.

Beyond the Aisne, in the Valley of Bar, advanced elements beyond St. Aignan-sur-Bar have gained a footing south of the Meuse on the heights dominating Sedan.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE GERMAN NAVAL MUTINY.

Warships Leave Kiel Harbour.

Copenhagen, Nov. 7.

A person just arrived from Germany states that sailors obtained possession of the greater part of the navy and left Kiel harbour flying the red flag, which is reported also hoisted at Warnemünde.

"Red Troops" in Command.

London, Nov. 7.

The latest news of the situation at Kiel is that all the warships there, and the great part at Schleswig are in the hands of the "Red Troops," but there are no disturbances. The Red Troops have hoisted red banners on the warships, have occupied the castle, imprisoned the Military Governor, disarmed or arrested officers and also non-commissioned officers, who have not joined the movement. The Red Troops are controlling food distribution and the tramways and railways. The Workers' and Soldiers' Council has demanded from the Reichstag that all military measures against the soldiers' movement immediately cease and that military prisoners be released. Prisoners were accordingly released last evening. The member of the Reichstag Herr Noske in a speech at Kiel declared that an armistice would be concluded in few days and all just wishes of the soldiers and workers would speedily be fulfilled. Cheers for a Republic frequently interrupted Herr Noske.

The People Warned.

London, Nov. 7.

A Berlin official message contains a manifesto by the Chancellor warning the people that "peace negotiations" will be seriously endangered by disturbances and indiscipline. Only absolute unity in this decisive hour can avert unforeseeable consequences.

The Revolution Spreading.

London, Nov. 7.

It is reported from Kiel that the revolution is spreading and the red flag is flying at Warnemünde, Altona, Flensburg and the aeroplane station at Apenrade, north Schleswig.

The Socialists, Hanse and Ledebour, have telegraphed to Kiel "Workers and comrades, rely on the Soldiers' Council." Officers who acknowledge the Soldiers' Council have hitherto been permitted to remain in their posts or leave the service.

Cause of the Outbreak.

London, Nov. 7.

The disturbances at Kiel were originally caused by the opposition of officers to the new Government. The news was circulated that the officers intended to make a great naval attack on England. When the sailors and soldiers heard this meetings were held and it was decided to forcibly arrest the officers and this was subsequently done.

GERMANY AND AN ARMISTICE.

A Message from Marshal Foch.

London, Nov. 7.

A wireless French official message contains an announcement from Marshal Foch to the German High Command as follows: If the German plenipotentiaries wish to meet Marshal Foch to ask for an armistice, they must advance to the French outposts via the Chimay, Fournies, La Capelle, Guise road. Orders have been given that they be received and conducted to the place of interview.

The British Representative.

London, Nov. 7.

Admiral Sir Roslyn Wemyss has been appointed British Naval representative with Marshal Foch in connection with the armistice.

Bavarian Demands.

Copenhagen, Nov. 7.

Bavarian papers continue to demand the Kaiser's abdication and peace. The "Munich Tages Post" says that as Berlin is making no progress towards peace, peace must come from Munich.

(Continued on Page 5.)

SHANGHAI VOLUNTEERS.

Annual Service Musketry Meeting Results.

The complete detailed results of "A" Company's (Shanghai Volunteers) Musketry Meeting have now been worked out.

With regard to the prize list it may be mentioned that all the prizes are identical in form and value, consisting of small and inexpensive souvenirs. In "A" Class only one prize was awarded in each competition, and in "B" Class also only one, whilst three were given in "C" Class in view of the much larger number of men in this class as compared with the others. The Permanent Trophies were awarded to the competitors making the highest actual score in the relative competition, the winner of a trophy being debared from taking any other prize in that competition, but receiving one of the souvenirs as a memento of his success.

All scores were subject to the current Monthly Cup handicaps, whilst prize winners were further penalised by accumulating handicaps of 8 points for each 1st prize won, 6 points for each 2nd prize and 4 points for each 3rd prize.

Private J. E. Cameron again demonstrated his superiority by capturing three out of the four Permanent Trophies for which he was eligible to enter: the "Watson" Cup (for the third time in succession), the "Sharpshooters" Cup on its first appearance and the "Wildweys" Shield, also for the third successive time. He secured also the Aggregate in "A" Class, and the Gold Cross awarded for the combined aggregate of this meeting and the Bisley Meeting in the spring, a very fine record.

Private G. Dunlop, of "B" Class, won the "Shibrock" Cup and all through the meeting showed signs of returning to the form of two or three years ago. The "Novices" Cup, open to "C" Class, was taken by Pte. N. Thomson, who has made great progress in the past few months, and has practised hard with his rifle. He gained also his Marksman's badge.

The "Rochampton" Bowl, for which a separate entry fee was made, the proceeds going to the Company's Hospital Fund, was won by Pte. Thomson on handicaps, and the same competitor headed "C" Class aggregate, Corpl. E. A. G. May topping the "B" Class list.

Pte. E. O. Wilson was indebted to his Bisley score in securing the Silver Cross and Corpl. Hodges, with two good steady meetings, came in well for the Bronze Cross.

No. 1 Section secured the Inter-Section Challenge Cup, Test 2, for the second year in succession.

The average score of the 92 competitors was 85.89, thus showing some improvement over the Company's figure for last year, which was 81.52. There are still another 20 men, who were on leave at the date of the meeting, to fire the Course, including three or four of the Company's best shots, so there are hopes of this average being raised still more.

Revenge is Sweet.

The French have a proverb to the effect that revenge is a dish which is best eaten cold. The Speaker, says the Saturday Review, has had to wait about a year to "get back on" Mr. Justice Darling, but he has done it at last. In the first Billing trial, about twelve months ago, Mr. Justice Darling, in repressing Mr. Billing's exuberances, said: "Be quiet; you are not in the House of Commons." Recently, the Speaker, in calling Mr. Billing to order for brawling, said: "Order, order; you are not in a Court of Law." That is a good example of the *tu quoque* order as we remember.

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GENERAL NEWS.

Drugs Forbidden to the Forces.
The Army Council have made
an order adding the drugs
acetanilidum and phenacetinum
and any salts, preparations,
derivatives, or admixtures pre-
pared from or with either of
them, to the list of drugs of
which the sale or supply to or
for any member of His Majesty's
forces is prohibited.

Classes for the Troops.

Dr. J. J. Findlay, M. A., Pro-
fessor of Education at Manchester
University, has accepted the
invitation of the Y.M.C.A.
Universities' Committee to become
its Director of Education in
Salonica, where it is hoped that
an extensive system of classes and
lectures will be developed during
the autumn and winter. Pro-
fessor Findlay left for Salonica in
September. To the work on the
lines of communication in France
which Sir Henry Madow has
undertaken for the committee
will now be added similar service
among the British troops in Italy.

Naval Prize Money.

A Royal Proclamation is gazet-
ted ordering that the net produce
of all such prizes captured during
the present war as shall be declar-
ed by the tribunal appointed under
the Naval Prize Act, 1918, to be
Droits of the Crown, and of all
other sums which, under that Act,
shall be paid into the Naval Prize
Fund, shall be for the entire bene-
fit and encouragement of the
officers and men of the naval and
marine forces, as defined in the
Act, and shall be distributable in
accordance with Act. Further,
that when the Admiralty shall
judge that there is a sufficient
sum standing to the credit of the
Naval Prize Fund to warrant it, a
distribution shall be made in the
shares and in the manner provided
by regulations, to be hereafter an-
nounced, to such members of the
naval and marine forces as may
be qualified to share therein, or,
in case of their death, to their re-
presentatives.

Bomb in Suitcase.

The explosion of a bomb which
had been concealed in a suitcase
and left in the doorway of a
haberdashery store at 1959,
Second Avenue, New York, caused
excitement in the immediate
neighbourhood recently. A post-
man a block away was thrown
face downward on the sidewalk
and his mail scattered. The
store front was demolished and
the windows smashed in all five
floors of the tenement. The
store in front of which the
bomb was placed is owned by
Jacob Barbach. He was showered
with plaster in his bed as the
ceiling crumbled with the force of
the explosion. Fragments of the
bomb and a portion of the suitcase
were taken to the office of Owen
Egan, chief inspector of the
Bureau of Combustibles, where it
was examined. It was found to
be an old-time fuse bomb and
was wrapped in newspapers.

Germany and Scandinavia.

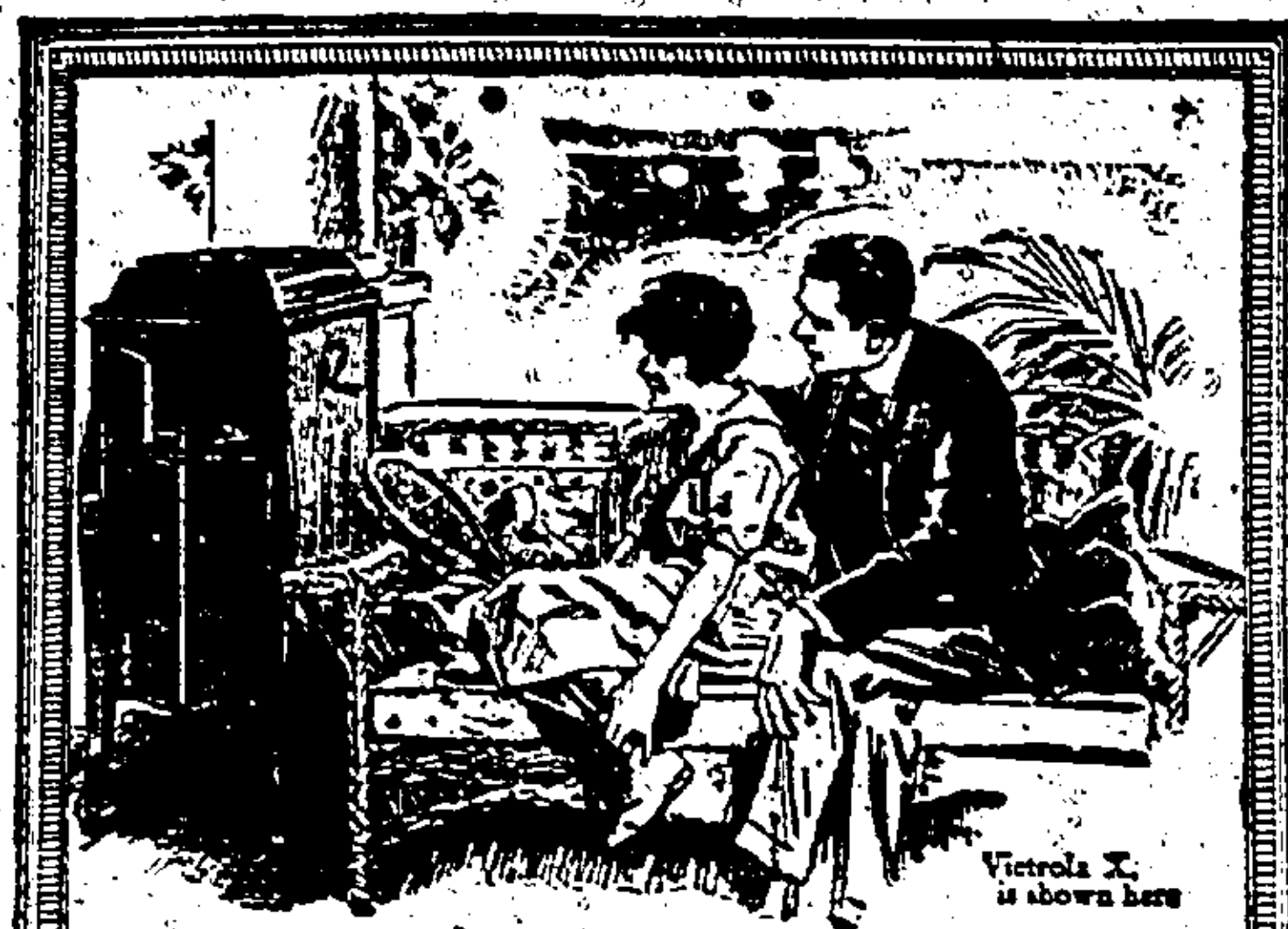
The Copenhagen newspaper
Nationaltidende quotes the follow-
ing article from the Frankfurter
Zeitung:—Under the heading
"The New Scandinavism,"
Germania publishes an article
in which it is pointed out that
Northern countries now more
than ever are in the power of the
Entente and especially in
the power of President Wilson.
"as is conclusively proved
by the shipping agreement con-
cluded by the Entente with the
Scandinavian countries. It is
therefore necessary for the
German side to follow with the
greatest attention the move-
ment which tends to bind the
Scandinavian States closer to-
gether. Generally speaking,
Germany is friendly disposed
towards co-operation with
the Northern countries, as
it can only be agreeable to
Germany, which does not wish
to fall upon anybody, that
there should be a move-
ment towards liberty of action in
the Northern countries, able to
put a stop to British influence, for
example, in Christiania. The
more strongly we of the North are
protected by States that are allied
to the defence of their national
honour the better for us. A weak
North, against which England
might employ the same tactics as
she employed towards Belgium
and Greece, would mean a direct
danger to us."

GENERAL NEWS.

The Queen's Red Cross Pig.
The chairman of the Red Cross Headquarters' Collection Committee has suggested a plan for disposing of Daisy, the little pig presented to the Queen and by her presented to the Red Cross. By this plan any lady or gentleman may become the owner of the pig for a single day for the sum of (say) £100, allowing the ownership of Daisy to revert to the Red Cross at midnight. Two members of Parliament have already offered to become proprietors of Daisy for one day each, and have sent in their cheques for £100. It is confidently expected that others will follow this good example.

Germany's 185,000 Slaves.
A memorial has been addressed to the British Government by the Anti-Slavery and Aborigines Protection Society praying that the King may be advised to proclaim at an early date the abolition of the legal status of slavery in German East Africa. The memorial states that upon the outbreak of war there were approximately in German East Africa 185,000 slaves, and that these were being so slowly emancipated that less than 3,000 were set free each year. It expresses the conviction that by making it clear that Great Britain is resolutely determined not to tolerate slavery under her rule she would enhance still further her moral prestige among the peoples of Africa and indeed among the native races of the world. In addition to the signatures of the officials of the society the memorial bears those of bishops, peers, heads of religious societies, members of Parliament, and other public men.

NOTICES.



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"OUR DAY"
LAST
PERFORMANCE
OF
"THE BARTON MYSTERY"
A spookie fantasy in 4 parts by Walter Hackett
TO-NIGHT
AT 9.15 P.M.
There will be no private booking or sale of advance tickets, so that it will rest entirely with the public to secure good seats.
Prices will be as follows:—
Dress Circle ... \$ 5.00
Stalls ... \$ 4.00
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Soldiers and Sailors in uniform half prices.
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A. SIRE,
Acting Manager,
Hongkong, 19th October, 1918.
THE HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA WAR SAVINGS ASSOCIATION.
APPLICATION forms for Membership of the above Association may be obtained from all the Banks or from the undersigned.
THE UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.
Honorary Secretaries & Treasurers
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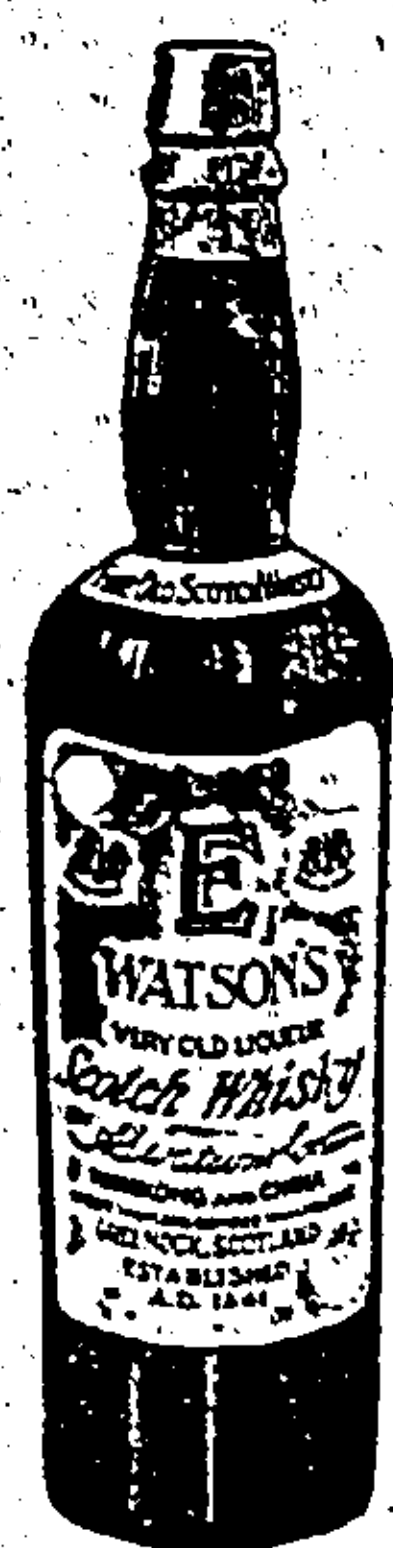


HEATHER DAY

ST. ANDREW'S FAIR

29th November.

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Correspondents are requested to observe the rule which requires them to forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not necessarily for publication, but as an evidence of their bona fides.

All communications intended for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

Business correspondence should be sent to the Manager.

The rates of Subscription to the "Hongkong Telegraph" will be as follows:—Daily issue—\$36 per annum. Weekly issue—\$13 per annum.

The rates per quarter and per annum, proportional. Subscriptions for any period less than one month will be charged as for a full month.

The daily issue is delivered free when the addressee is accessible to messenger. Peak subscribers can have their copies delivered at their residences without any extra charge. On copies sent by post an additional \$1.80 per quarter is charged for postage.

The postage on the weekly issue to any part of the world is \$1.00 per quarter.

Single Copies, Daily, ten cents. Weekly, twenty-five cents (for cash only).

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

(Payable in Advance.)

The "Hongkong Telegraph" is now on sale at, and will be delivered to subscribers by, the Dairy Farm Company, Ltd., Shameen, Canton, who have been appointed our agents there.

By Order, "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1918.

PEACE?

The most momentous conference in history is now sitting, and in all probability by the time this appears in print, the world will once more be at peace or we shall know that the struggle must go on for a time. Everyone stands on the tip-toe of expectation, waiting and hoping for the peace that has been denied us so long. Even in this Colony, where after all we have only known the fringes of the war, there is a tenseness and expectancy which shows itself in spite of our habitual British stolidness. Only those who have experienced war conditions at home or been in the fighting line can fully appreciate the situation, but all of us are thrilled at the prospect of peace, and filled with a great thankfulness that we are at least nearing the end of this terrible Armageddon, which has drenched the world in blood. And what a glorious culmination to all our hopes and efforts! It has not been in vain that we have sacrificed so much. One by one our enemies have been conquered and forced to withdraw from the conflict, and now there only remains the great arch-enemy, who is even now being destroyed, and is on the verge of the doomsday of peace. We have seen the chaotic mass that once was Austria, a country where turmoil and terrorism is the order of the day, and there is every reason to assume that the same fate is already advancing on her late ally, Germany.

The reports regarding the naval mutiny at Kiel are, but a sign of the times, for Germany, too, is breaking up. To think of these events taking place in Germany, where method and discipline have for years been a fetish! And yet we read that German dreadnoughts have hoisted the red flag and that the sailors have attacked and killed their officers. The Kiel garrison has refused to go to their ships until peace is declared and the crews on board are in complete possession, and have placed machine guns on the decks. The soldiers who were sent to quell the mutiny immediately joined the revolutionaries, and when a company of Hussars were hurried to the scene, they were driven back by the rebels. Does not that make strange and significant reading? And there is formed a Soldiers' Council, and we have seen what that means in Russia and Austria. In any case this Council has ordered the officers to remain at their posts and obey its instructions. The Governor of Kiel has been arrested and has granted all the sailors' demands, including the abolishing of the salute!

Imagine the abolishing of the salute in a country where militarism has been worshipped as a god, where soldiers and sailors, and even the civilians, have been drilled and disciplined until they have almost developed into human machines. Even in the face of recent events in the midst of all the signs of change, we consider that nothing has been charged with more significance than this, for it means that the whole spirit of the German nation is undermined; it means that the great principle of the German Empire is utterly shattered. It is no wonder that they have swallowed what pride remaining to them, and are even now begging for peace on their knees. They have discovered a more terrible enemy than the Allies: they are facing a worse fate than annihilation on the battle-field, for they are face to face with the naked truth and the knowledge that even as a nation they are tottering on the brink of destruction.

Kowloon's Future.

In his speech at Thursday's public meeting, Mr. Alabaster took quite a peep into the future when he spoke of Kowloon being the terminus of the Caisse Railway and possibly of the line from Charing Cross also. For many years now we have had that ideal conjured up before our eyes and had the link between Canton and Hunkow been forged, as it ought to have been long ago, this, the dream would now have been a reality. But the unfortunate part of it all is that this vision has a way of receding into the dim background, until present residents of the Colony begin to wonder whether they will live to see it converted into a reality. When the facilities are completed there undoubtedly should be a great future for Kowloon, and we can only hope that active steps will soon be taken to expedite the construction of the line needed to complete the project. The question of better communication between Hongkong and Kowloon has also often been raised. It would certainly be a very happy idea if a tube service could be provided under the harbour, for one of the objections to Kowloon for many business people is that in the typhoon season especially—which, by the way, one Director of the Observatory once ironically said lasted from January 1 to December 31!—getting to and from is far too uncertain. Anyhow, in the far future, when Kowloon comes fully into its own, it is more than likely that we shall see some means provided of bringing the island and the peninsula into closer contact.

Dumbell Island.

There was one other interesting matter to which Mr. Alabaster referred—namely, the creation of a local health resort for the benefit of those who cannot afford to take periodical holidays away from the Colony. He is a keen advocate of the attractions of Dumbell Island in this regard, and, with him, we can see no reason why that charming little spot should not be developed in this direction. It possesses very many claims to consideration, none greater than its wonderful bathing facilities, but a good deal will require to be done before it can serve the community as a new health resort. We understand that efforts are being made to secure the carrying out of many improvements, including the provision of a better and more frequent ferry service, and already quite a number of bungalows are springing up on the island. The Government should do all in its power by providing the necessary adjuncts of a modern resort to popularise it, and then later on it would be wise if private enterprise saw to it that sufficient accommodation were made for the reception of visitors. There are great possibilities about Dumbell Island. It only requires enterprise to develop the place as a popular week-end resort where restfulness and enjoyment may be obtained.

The Canton Germans.

We are not very fully acquainted with the conditions under which the interned Germans from the gunboat *Tai-tao* live at Canton, but we notice from our correspondent's letter of yesterday that the Dutch Consul has been making some complaints on the matter. It may possibly be that these Hun sailors are not as comfortable as they might be, but we think it is being a trifle too tender-hearted to suggest that they should be given such a measure of consideration as is suggested. As for their going for three weeks a day and being given permission to attend Church, it has to be remembered that they are prisoners of war and in view of the well-known German proclivity to escape from captivity when opportunity offers, it would be sheer madness to remove all restraint in this manner. The same remark also applies to the proposal that the military guards should not be in such close attendance. The next thing that will be asked for will be free wine and special music. By all means, let these Huns have decent surroundings, but let them go out on periodical picnics would be equivalent to giving them their freedom and providing them with free board and lodgings into the bargain.

DAY BY DAY.

MODERATION IN THE SILKEN
STRIVE RUNNING THROUGH THE
PEARL CHAIN OF ALL VIRTUES.

To-morrow's Anniversary.

To-morrow is the fourth anniversary of the German capture of Duxmude.

The Dollar.

The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 3s. 3/16d.

Road Extension.

Tenders are being invited for the extension of Logard Road to Harlech Road (High West Gap).

Road Improvement.

Tenders are being invited for metalling and tarring Castle Peak Road between Fanling and Un Long.

Analytical Charges.

The *Gazette* publishes new conditions and tariff of charges for analytical examinations for the public, in the Government Laboratory.

Criminal Sessions.

His Honour the Chief Justice has ordered that the next Criminal Sessions for the despatch of the business of the Court be held on Thursday, the 21st inst.

Kailan Output.

The total output of the Kailan Mining Administration's mines for the week ending October 26, amounted to 62,589 tons and the sales during the period, to 50,324 tons.

Acting Appointment.

His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government has appointed Mr. R. E. O. Bird to act as Director of Education, in addition to his other duties during the absence on leave of Mr. E. A. Irving, or until further notice.

Licensing Board.

It is notified that His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government has declared Mr. Arthur Rylands Lowe to be duly elected a member of the Licensing Board for three years, with effect from the 5th November, 1918.

October Weather.

The average mean temperature for October was 76.4, the highest point recorded being 88.2 on the 23rd, and the lowest 67.6 on the 20th. Sunshine was recorded on every day of month, the total being 234.5 hours, while the only rain registered was .05 inch on the 12th. The average humidity was 66.

Notice to Mariners.

Notice is given by the Harbour Master at Canton that the wash of steamers passing Collinson Reach Barrier is causing considerable inconvenience to the lighters engaged in removing the steel piles. Masters of vessels are therefore requested to proceed at dead slow speed when passing Collinson Reach Barrier Light Station while the work of removing the piles is in progress.

Stolen Clothes.

At the Police Court this morning, a Chinese pleaded guilty to stealing, on two counts, some clothes from two Chinese at Hanghom, valued at \$15. A Chinese constable deposed that he arrested the defendant in Yau-mati, carrying a basket. He stopped him and questioned him and receiving unsatisfactory replies he took the man to the Station. There he confessed where he got the clothes from. His Worship sentenced defendant to six months' hard labour and four hours' stocks.

After Hours.

The sequel to keeping an eating-house open after midnight was heard at the Police Court this morning, before Mr. J. B. Wood, when two Chinese were charged with the offence. Inspector Gordon prosecuted. An Indian constable said he was on duty in Canton Road when he saw the defendants' shop open, with an electric light lighting up the room. There were five or six persons eating in the shop at the time. He went in and asked for the master. The second defendant came out and witness told him that it was time they closed the shop. He asked the defendant whether he knew what the law was, and defendant asked the constable to give him a chance. Defendant now said that his folks were washing the floor and after that they merely sat down to a meal. His Worship imposed a fine of \$10.

CHINA AND THE WAR.

Text of the Allied Note.

The following (states the *Peking Leader*) is said to be the gist of the twelve points mentioned in the note recently presented to the Government by the Allied Ministers in connection with China's participation in the European War:—

(1) After her entry into the Entente group of belligerent nations and her declaration of war against Germany and Austria-Hungary China demanded from the Allies the postponement of the Boxer indemnity and appropriation of the surplus of the Customs revenue. This was at once agreed to by the Allied in the hope that China might make good use of these funds so as to develop her industries and supply the Allies with raw materials and promote the common interests of the Allies and China. It is deeply deplored, however, that the money has been squandered in merely prolonging the civil strife. In this way the Allied nations felt that their goodwill has not been duly appreciated by China.

(2) Although the War Participation Bureau has been established for a long time it is only such an organ by name. The army under its control is not properly organised and no portion of it has ever been actually employed in the World war. On the contrary the troops have been used to prosecute the civil war in China.

(3) Bandits are being tolerated to create trouble along the Tsin-Pa and Lang-Hai Railways, interrupting traffic and wrecking rails. As the nationals of the Allies have capital in these railways they have thus sustained losses and suffered directly from the bandit activities.

(4) In appointing Tai Chen-lin as China's representative to the Peace Conference without first obtaining approval from the Allied countries the Chinese Government seemed to entertain a wish purposely to embarrass the Allies and placed herself under suspicion of having been influenced by the enemy.

(5) The object of exercising supervision over enemy property and closing down their establishments is to prevent the enemy from being supplied with funds for intrigues. But in dealing with the Deutsch Asiatische Bank the Chinese Government failed to have the German property carefully investigated and strictly watched.

(6) (a) All enemy organs at Tientsin are not yet closed; (b) the Chinese authorities of Chahar arbitrarily interfered with and stopped the establishment of a motor-car service by the national of a certain country; (c) all enemy firms at Shanghai are not yet closed. Neglect, on the part of the Chinese Government to carry out any of these measures have caused heavy losses to the Allies.

(7) China's Enemy Trading Act already passed by the Cabinet has not yet been promulgated.

(8) The Hotel du Nord, an establishment of purely enemy proprietorship was closed only after repeated strong protests on the part of the Allies. This is one of the proofs that China is not heartily helping the Allies.

(9) In spite of the Allies' repeated requests to dismiss the Tsoyin of Hsiao who was reported to have supplied the Bolsheviks with foodstuffs the Chinese Government has not done so. This shows that the Chinese Government is inclined to give protection to officials who are in communication with the enemy.

(10) China has not yet interned enemy subjects who are notorious for their intrigues in China.

(11) It was agreed upon between China and the Allies that lawsuits between Allied and enemy subjects should be tried in courts at which the Consuls of the nations concerned should be allowed to have seats in order that justice may be assured. Now in the trial of enemy subjects arrested at Tientsin and Ugan the local authorities refused the Allied Consuls to attend the courts of justice. These cases were not publicly tried and the enemy subjects were not severely dealt with.

(12) If China will speedily and completely carry out the agree-

1893.

HONGKONG TWENTY-FIVE
YEARS AGO.

(Compiled from the "Hongkong Telegraph" files for the week ending November 16, 1893.)

The Dollar.

November 9.—The rate of the dollar on demand to-day is 2 1/4.

The "Job Lots."

November 10.—At a meeting of the "Job Lots" this afternoon Professor Billy Barlow delivered a lecture on "How to bring up Infants," or words to that effect. Ladies were invited, but the Press was excluded. The diagrams illustrating the application of the pop-bottle and slipper were highly instructive.

Hongkong Rifle Association.

November 14.—At the last competition, the Short Range Cup attracted nine members and the winner proved to be Commander Ashe, R.N., whose score of 64 secured the trophy to him for the second time. He also won the Net Spoon, while the Handicap Spoon fell to Lt.-Col. Malachy.

Getting Skittish.

November 15.—The "Qld Volume" are getting quite skittish in their old age, and now deal solely in the frivolous. The latest notification issued by the Hon. Secretary is to the effect that the next lecture to be delivered in the Society's Room will be on Prehistoric Man. Twelve doses may be had by payment of \$5.

Aberdeen Complaints.

November 15.—The disregard of the authorities for the welfare of Chinese residents in outlying districts is very marked. At Aberdeen the drainage is defective to a degree, the water supply irregular, market-stalls conspicuous by reason of their entire absence, and the slaughtering of beasts is carried on under the canopy of heaven alone—just as it was before a costly police station was erected there and a paper-mill commenced operations resulting in the pollution of the waters in the bay. The lot of the Aberdonians seems to be anything but a happy one, but in view of the fact that the population of the district pays rates and taxes just as other Chinese residents of the Colony do, they should receive at least a fair amount of consideration at the hands of "the powers that be."

New Targets.

November 15.—The new targets, recently erected at the Kowloon Rifle Range, are now in thorough order and to-day the police commenced their winter course of practice on the Range, using the new targets under the direction of Inspector Mann, who has been detailed as instructor for the season.

BANK RETURNS.

The returns of the average amount of bank notes in circulation and of specie in reserve in Hongkong, during the month ended 31st October, 1918, as certified by the managers of the respective Banks are as follows:—

Banks.	Average Amount.	Specie in Reserve.
Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China.	\$8,061,142	\$5,000,000
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.	\$20,801,104	17,000,000
Mercantile Bank of India, Limited.	\$1,999,928	550,000

Total... \$29,962,232 22,550,000

* Sterling Securities deposited with the Crown Agents valued at \$150,000.

† Securities with the Crown Agents \$125,000.

ments between her and the Allies in connection with her participation in the European War and also the measures stated above, and discharges, faithfully her duties as an allied belligerent, she will be entitled to enjoy equal privilege with the Allies at the peace conference to be held after the close of the great war. The attention of the Chinese Government is called to the various points mentioned above.

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

Proposals for a tunnel between Great Britain and Ireland, to which Mr. C. Stewart, M.P., has directed the Prime Minister's attention, have been almost as many as for a tunnel to France. Five fish tunnel schemes are on paper. One route proposed is between the Mull of Cantire and the North of Ireland, another between Portpatrick and Whitehead, and the others between Stranraer and Larnoe, and Warton Hill and Nogue Island. Some years ago, also a bill was brought before Parliament for construction of a solid roadway across the Irish Channel. A bridge and a tube sunk beneath the surface have also been proposed.

The animus against the mother-in-law, which it was recently suggested should be dealt with on Mothers' Day, has, of course, a philosophy, a psychology behind it. This has been well stated by Mr. Chesterton in his delightful essay "Cockneys and their Jokes." "The vulgar joke," he says, "is generally in the oddest way the truth and yet not the fact. For instance, it is not in the least true that mother-in-law are as a class oppressive and intolerable; most of them are both devoted and useful. All the mothers-in-law I have ever had were admirable. Yet the legend of the comic papers is profoundly true. It draws attention to the fact that it is much harder to be a nice mother-in-law than to be nice to any other conceivable relation of life."

General Mangin, the hero of the new French thrust between the Oise and the Aisne, is known in French military circles as the "Officer of Attack." As a captain he was with Marchand at Fachoda twenty years ago. Marchand afterwards confessed that if Mangin had had his way the French, in spite of their small forces and slender resources, would have come into collision with Kitchener's army, just returned from its victory over the Khalfis at Omdurman. But fortunately Marchand was in command, and Kitchener patiently marked time till the international situation had been eased. It will be remembered that Mangin shared with Nivelle the honours of the defence of Verdun, and it was Mangin's troops that captured that long-resisting stronghold Fort Douaumont. He is an inspiring leader, and it is said of him that he can make "a handful of men feel as powerful as a regiment, and a regiment as powerful as a division."

"E. R." writes to a Home paper:—As the League of Nations question is being brought so much to the front at the present time your readers will, no doubt, be interested to read the following remarkable extract from a speech delivered by the late John Bright at Edinburgh on November 5, 1888:—"I do not know whether it is a dream or a vision, or the foreboding of a future reality that sometimes passes across my mind—I like to dwell upon it—but I frequently think the time may come when the maritime nations of Europe—this renowned country of which we are citizens, France, Prussia, resuscitated Spain, Italy, and the United States of America—may see that those vast fleets are of no use; that they are merely menaces offered from one country to another; and that they may come to this wise conclusion,—they will combine at their joint expense, and under some joint management, to supply the seas with a sufficient sailing and armed police which may be necessary to keep the peace on all parts of the watery surface of the globe, and that those great instruments of war and oppression shall no longer be upheld. This of course, by many will be thought to be a dream or a vision, not the foreboding of what they call a statesman."

New Chinese Iron Foundry.

The Trustees of Aahua have formed the Government that is planning to establish an iron foundry under the name of the Hui Ching Iron Foundry, for which a million dollars have been raised. The head office will be at Peking.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from Page 7)
THE GERMAN RETREAT.

British Still Advancing.

London, Nov. 7.
Sir Douglas Haig reports: Our progress on the battle-front yesterday evening continued. We have taken Dompierre and Monceau St. Waast and reached or passed the line of the Avesnes Bavi road between the Monceau St. Waast railway and southward of Bavi and repulsed a counter-attack south-eastward of Bavi with heavy enemy loss, advancing our line. As the result of fighting last night in the neighbourhood of Angre we took possession of the village, gained the height eastward thereof and reached further north to the outskirts of Quievain and Crespin. Patrols south-westward of Tournai prisoners over fifty.

The French Pursuit.

London, Nov. 7.
A French communique says: The pursuit continued this morning on the whole front. We progressed east of the Forests of Nouvion and Regnavall, north of the Serre and the Aisne. On our right our cavalry elements are pushing on in the direction of the Meuse.

Magnificent American Effort.

London, Nov. 7.
An American official says: The First American Army captured a portion of Sedan on the west bank of the Meuse. The bridge across the Meuse into the remainder of Sedan, which is filled with the retreating enemy, was destroyed. The valley was flooded and the railroad bridges were also destroyed. The enemy's principal lateral line of communication between Metz, northern France and Belgium is no longer open to him. All French territory westward of the Meuse within the American zone has been cleared of the enemy by our gallant dashing advance. Since Nov. 1 we have advanced forty kilometres and broken down all resistance. We have freed seven hundred kilometres of soil and liberated 2,000 civilians, who are joyfully hailing us as their deliverers. We have prisoners nearly 8,000, including an unusually large proportion officers and great booty.

THE U.S. ELECTIONS.

Washington, Nov. 7.
The latest returns show a Republican majority of sixteen in the House of Representatives. Forty-seven Republicans and forty-six Democrats have been elected to the Senate. Three results are undecided.

CZECHO-SLOVAKS' FINE HAUL.

London, Nov. 7.
In the House of Commons Lord Robert Cecil confirmed that the Czech-Slovaks have captured sixty-five million sterling in gold at Kazan, which is now in possession of the non-Bolshevik authorities at Omsk.

DAY BY DAY.

No Disease.

There were no cases of communicable diseases notified yesterday.

Preparing for Peace.

Those who are anticipating early peace will be interested to know that Messrs. Lane, Crawford and Co. have a large stock of Allied flags, suitable for displaying when the good news comes along.

Choral Communion.

We are asked to state that the Choral Communion Service will take place at St. John's Cathedral to-morrow at 7.50 a.m. The hymns are as follows:—Introit, Hymn 320; Offertory, Hymn 35; Communion, Hymn 322; Benediction, Hymn 558 (4); Recessional, Hymn 551. Service, Marbecke.

An Artful Beggar.

The story of an artful beggar was told at the Police Court this morning to Mr. E.D.C. Wolfe by Inspector Gordon. He said that defendant was begging at Connaught Road Central and then went to the Star Ferry, and took a third-class passage. By chance he (Inspector Gordon) happened to be on the launch and the defendant then came up to the first class. The time was about 7 p.m. and there were a lot of persons, so defendant took a tin and went round the passengers to beg. As soon as he saw Inspector Gordon he ran down. The ferry then reached the wharf and the Inspector waited for him, but did not see him come up. Just as the launch was about to leave the wharf, Inspector Gordon went down to the third class department and found defendant sitting near the funnel and talking to other passengers. He was then arrested. His Worship sentenced him to three weeks' hard labour.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Chung Mei Si, Remorino Andrew, Co. H., Remorino Anthony, Lam Mei Ah, Ribeiro Mr. & Mrs. de Freitas, Lam Mei Si, Sam Quin Joerguin, Lam Mei Si, Topalian, A. M., Lam Mei Si, Hildebrandt, K., Lam Mei Si, Hildebrandt, K., Lam Mei Si, Hildebrandt, K.

LAND BALIFF OBSTRUCTED.

A Chinese Fined Fifty Dollars.

Chan Kam-lam was summoned at the Police Court this morning, before Mr. J. R. Wood, with instructions on Crown Land and obstructing a Public officer in the execution of his duty at Sham-shiu-po. Mr. J. Mackay, Land Baliff, prosecuted.

The facts were that the defendant was previously owner of Lot 2309, but by mutual agreement between the Government and the owner the Government took over the land and gave him a certain time to pull down a house. The defendant partly did so with the consequence that a lot of timber remained on Crown Land. In relation to the other charge, Mr. Mackay had gone to Sham-shiu-po several times but it was rather hard to get at the defendant. He (Mr. Mackay) wanted to ask the defendant to remove the timber quickly, and not being able to see him, he engaged several coolies to remove the timber. Defendant heard of this and rushed to the scene and said "It is my timber" and started using abusive language. Mr. Mackay, not wishing to cause a breach of the peace, as a crowd was gathered round by this time, asked the defendant to go to the Police Station and he did so. By this means Mr. Mackay got his name and issued a summons against him.

Defendant pleaded guilty to both charges and his Worship fined him \$25 on each charge.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

TUESDAY, 12th November, 1918,

commencing at 11 a.m.

at No. 16 godown of Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd. (Kowloon)

353 Steel Angles

sizes from 3" x 3" x 1/2" to 6" x 6" x 1/2"

in lengths of 23' - 45'

On view from Monday, the 11th inst.

Terms: Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMMERT,

Auctioneer.

IT WILL SAVE YOU

\$'S

and at the same time secure your QUALITY goods if you invest your outlay for your Home or Office Furniture with

HOP CHEONG

High Class Furniture Manufacturers, Expert Packers, Upholsterers and Removal Contractors.

Tel. 654, 38, Wellington St.

SOCIETY OF ST. VINCENT

DE PAUL

will hold

Their 35th Annual "Al Fresco Fete"

in the Compound of the Roman Catholic Cathedral on SUNDAY

—8TH DECEMBER, from 9 P.M. to 11.30 P.M.

Admission \$1.

Each ticket holder is entitled to a souvenir if presented at the Souvenir Stalls on the evening of the Fete only.

Tickets can be had from MESSRS. KELLY & WALSH.

In the afternoon from 3 p.m. to 7 p.m. Children's Stalls will be opened and Tea & Cakes will be served—Admission Free.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

There is no substitute for any Dairy Product

FRESH MILK

Is both Food and Drink.

Children must have it—adults should have it

FRESH CREAM

Is concentrated food.

10-DAY'S NEW ADVERTISEMENT

"ARROW"

COLLARS & SHIRTS

ARE BEING
ATTRACTIVELY DISPLAYED
BY

MACKINTOSH & CO., LTD.

SEE THEIR WINDOW.

FAIRALL & CO.

ARE SHOWING
NEW WHITE FELT
HATS.

SPORTS HATS
AND COATS.

COLOURED VELOURS.

'Phone 644.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENT.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

s.s. "SIBERIA MARU."

From SAN FRANCISCO VIA HONOLULU, JAPAN PORTS AND MANILA.

The above named steamer having arrived, consignees of cargo are hereby notified to send in their Bill of Lading for counter-signature and to take immediate delivery from along-side.

Cargo remaining undelivered on 11th November, 1918, at 5 P.M. will be landed at consignees risk, and expenses and delivery must then be taken from the Company's Godown.

Storage charges will be assessed on all cargo remaining undelivered on 15th November, 1918, at 5 P.M.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

No Claim will be recognised after the goods have left the Steamer or Godown.

All chafed and damaged cargo will be landed into Company's Godowns, where they will be examined on 18th November, 1918, at 10 A.M.

No Claim will be recognised if filed after the 25th November, 1918.

T. DAIGO, Manager.

Hongkong, 9th November, 1918.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO., LIMITED.

AND CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Consignees per Co.'s Steamer "STENTOR"

are hereby notified that the

Cargo will be discharged into

Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, where

it will lie at Consignee's risk.

The Cargo will be ready for

delivery from Godown on and

after 11th November.

Optional cargo will be landed,

unless notice has been given prior

to steamer's arrival.

All broken, chafed, and damaged

goods are to be left in the

Godowns, where they will be

examined on any Tuesdays and

Fridays between the hours of

10.45 a.m. and noon within the

free storage period.

No claims will be admitted

after the Goods have left the

steamer's Godown, and all Goods

remaining undelivered after the

16th November, will be subject to

rent.

All Claims against the Steamer

must be presented to the under-

signed on or before the 30th

November, or they will not be

recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be

effected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

Agents.

Hongkong, 9th November, 1918.

Shirts

Care should be given in selecting this important adjunct of your attire.

Choose from our new and abundant stock of "Arrow" shirts for Day and Dress wear.

They are on display in our new spacious window.

MACKINTOSH

A CO. LTD.

MEN'S WEAR SPECIALISTS,

16, DES VŒUX ROAD.

TELEPHONE NO. 19.

Powell Ltd
TELEPHONE 346

LATEST STYLES

IN

Glyn's Hand
made **Hats**
Old English make

NEGLIGES in all the NEWEST MATERIALS and SMARTEST SHAPES.

SOFT FELTS, CAPS, STRAWS, and the POPULAR VELOUR.

SINGLE and DOUBLE TERAIS.

NEW MUSIC.

"OH BOY!"
"OH YOU DADDY"
"STRUTTERS' BALL"
"ALOHA SOLDIER BOY"
"SAND DUNES"
"THE YANKS ARE AT IT"

THE ANDERSON MUSIC CO., LTD.

16, DES VŒUX ROAD.

TEL. 1322.

WORTH HAVING.



D. & J. Mc. CALLUM'S

PERFECTION

SCOTCH.

AVOID

IMITATIONS.



SOLE AGENTS—

CANDE, PRICE & CO., LTD.

TEL. NO. 134.

4, Queen's Road Central,

Hongkong.

SHIPPING

P. & O. S. N. Co.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE.

VESSELS despatched to the Undermentioned PORTS

LONDON & BOMBAY, VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG
COLOMBO, PORT SAID & MARSEILLES.

SHANGHAI, MOJI AND KOBE.

LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO,
BOMBAY, PORT SAID & MARSEILLES.

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

LONDON & BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG,
COLOMBO, PORT SAID & MARSEILLES.

WIRELESS ON ALL STEAMERS.

For PASSAGE RATES, HAND-BOOKS,
FREIGHTS, DATES OF SAILING, ETC., apply to:-P. & O. S. N. Co.'s office
Hongkong, 1st April, 1917.P. L. Knight,
Acting Superintendent.CANADIAN PACIFIC
OCEAN SERVICES LIMITEDCANADIAN PACIFIC
SERVICE
CANADA, UNITED STATES
AND EUROPE

QUICKEST TIME ACROSS THE PACIFIC

SAILING ON OR ABOUT

	from HONGKONG	from NAGASAKI	from YOKOHAMA
Monteagle	15th Dec.	—	7th Dec.
Key West	—	—	—
Empress of Japan	—	—	(Dates to be fixed.)

* Not sailing from Hongkong and Shanghai.
* Freight Service Only.Regular Mail, Passenger and Freight Services.
Excellent Accommodation. Moderate Rates.

For particulars regarding passage fares, sailing times and reservation of accommodation, also information of rates and descriptive literature apply to:

GENERAL AGENTS, PASSENGER DEPARTMENT,
P. D. SUTHERLAND,
Phone 752.

For freight rates and through bills of lading, the Vancouver in connection with Canadian Pacific Railway to all Overland Points in Canada and United States also to Europe, and West India, apply to:

J. M. WALLACE,
GENERAL AGENT,
Phone 42.

HONGKONG.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APGAR LINE.

Regular Service Between
SHANGHAI and JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD.

The above steamers have excellent saloon accommodation for passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

For freight or passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.,
Hongkong, Sept. 24, 1917.PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.
U. S. MAIL LINE.Operating the new First Class Steamers
"ECUADOR," "VENEZUELA" and "COLOMBIA,"
14,000 tons Each,
Hongkong to San Francisco,
via Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama and HONOLULU.

THE SUNSHINE BELT.

The most Comfortable Route to America and Europe.

Sailings from Hongkong at noon.

"COLOMBIA"	Dec. 4th.
"VENEZUELA"	Dec. 31st.
"ECUADOR"	Jan. 29th.

These steamers have the most modern equipment including overhead electric fans and electric lighting ALL LOWER BERTHS & Large Comfortable State-rooms (all single and two berths only).

The Safety and Comfort of Passengers is our First Consideration. Special care is given to the cuisine, and the attendance on passengers cannot be surpassed. Tickets are interchangeable with the Toyo Kisen Kaisha and the Canadian Pacific Ocean Service, Ltd.

For further information, rates, literature, schedules etc.,
Apply to —
Company's Office in
ALEXANDRA BUILDING,
Chater Road.

Telephone No. 141.

SHIPPING

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(JAPAN MAIL S.S. CO.)

Sailings from Hongkong subject to alteration.

Destination.	Steamer & Displacement.	Sailing Dates.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	*Yokohama Maru T. 12,340 *Tamba Maru T. 12,510	[SATUR., 16th Nov. at 11 a.m. [SATUR., 7th Dec., at 11 a.m.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	*Nikko Maru T. 9,600	[SATUR., 14th Dec., at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	*Tensho Maru T. 7,000 *Tama Maru T. 7,000	[FRIDAY, 15th Nov. at noon. [SATURDAY, 12th Nov.

LONDON OR LIVERPOOL VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID & MARSEILLES.
MELBOURNE VIA MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, CEBU, SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID & MARSEILLES.
NEW YORK VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID & MARSEILLES.
BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID & MARSEILLES.
CALCUTTA VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID & MARSEILLES.

* Outgoing Shanghai after Moji. * Wireless Telegraphy.

HONGKONG-VICTORIA, B.C.-SEATTLE VIA MANILA, SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND YOKOHAMA.
Operating by the magnificent and splendidly equipped passenger steamers "Fushimi Maru," "Suwa Maru," "Kashima Maru," & "Katori Maru," each of over 10,000 tons displacement.
Next sailings from Hongkong.

* Suwa Maru	MON., 25th Nov., at 11 a.m.
* Fushimi Maru	THURS., 19th Dec., at 11 a.m.

* Outgoing Manila Steamship.

For date of sailing apply
at the Company's Office.NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
B. MORI, Manager.

Telephone Nos. 292 & 293.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE
VIA SHANGHAI, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN & HONOLULU.

FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Hongkong.
SIBERIA MARU	20,000	14th Nov.
TENYO MARU	22,000	26th Nov.
SHINYO MARU	22,000	18th Dec.
KOREA MARU	20,000	17th Jan.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG TO VALPARAISO VIA JAPAN, HONOLULU,
SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINO CRUZ,
BALBOA, CALLAO, ARICA AND IQUIQUE.

THENCE BY TRANS ANDERSON ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Hongkong.
KIYO MARU	17,500	9th January.

These are interchangeable with the Canadian Pacific Ocean Service, Ltd. and the Pacific Mail Steamship Co.
Passengers may travel by rail between ports of call in Japan free of charge.
For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to.

T. DAIGO, Manager.
KING'S BUILDINGS.

Telephone Nos. 2374 & 2375.

JAVA PACIFIC LINE
OF THE
JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LYN.Monthly Service between
NETH, INDIA, MANILA, HONGKONG & SAN FRANCISCO

The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers.

All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Points to the United States of America and Canada.

For particulars of Freight and Passage apply to the

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LYN.
General Managers,
York Buildings.

Telephone No. 1574.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO. LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS.

"NANKING" "CHINA"

(15,000 tons, American Registry) (10,000 tons, American Registry)

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN PORTS & HONOLULU.

"NANKING" "CHINA"

January 9th, 1919. November 21st

AN UNSURPASSED HIGH CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE.

O. H. RITTER, Freight and Passenger Agent,
Prince's Buildings, Ice House Street. Tel. 1824.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA & STRAITS
TO
UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to approach
the undersigned.Steamers proceed via Cape of Good Hope.
Subject to change without notice.THE BANK LINE, LTD.,
General Agents.or to REISS & Co. Canton
Hongkong, Jan. 1, 1917.

SHIPPING

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers.	To Sail.
NEWCHWANG	Hwah Kuei	9th Nov. at d'light.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	Liangchow	10th Nov. at 7 a.m.
SWATOW & SINGAPORE	Linan	10th Nov. at 9 a.m.
SHANGHAI	Singan	12th Nov. at noon.
SHANGHAI	Sunning	14th Nov. at noon.

SHANGHAI LINE.—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO.
Excellent Saloon accommodation. Amplest Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

Telephone No. 36.

Hongkong Nov. 8, 1918.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Regular Fortnightly Service between
CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamers	From	Expected on or about	Will leave on or about	To
Tijlajap	Kobe & Moji	in port	9th Nov.	Macassar
Tilpanas	Tijlajap	in port	13th Nov.	Saigon
Bilition	Java & M'sar	9th Nov.	16th Nov.	Kobe, Y'hama
Schledyk	Java	23rd Nov.	30th Nov.	Saigon
Tijmanoeck	Java	24th Nov.	30th Nov.	Shanghai
Nias	Java	25th Nov.	1st Dec.	Saigon
Tjikini	Java	26th Nov.	1st Dec.	Shanghai

"The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken on through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia."

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.
York Building.

Telephone No. 1674.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LD.

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

Regular Service of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers, having good accommodation for first Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in state-rooms and Saloon and Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCOW AND RETURN.
(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

Steamships.	Captain	Leaving.
Haihong	J. W. Evans	TUES., 12th Nov. at 1 p.m.
Haitan	A. E. Hodgins	FRI., 15th Nov. at 1 p.m.

FOR SWATOW.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas Lapraik & Co.,
General Managers.INDO-CHINA STEAM
NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

(Projected Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Alteration).

For	Steamship	On
SHANGHAI	Wosang	Sun., 10th Nov. at d'light.
HAIPHONG	Loksang	Wed., 13th Nov. at 8 a.m.
SHANGHAI	Taisang	Thur., 14th Nov. at d'light.
MANILA	Loongsang	Fri., 15th Nov. at 3 p.m.
MANILA	Yuhsang	Fri., 22nd Nov. at 3 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE.—This line is temporarily discontinued owing to the war, but at present a monthly service is maintained with the "KWAISANG" and "YITIN" calling at Singapore and Penang. The former vessel has excellent passenger accommodation, is fitted with electric light and fans, and carries a fully qualified surgeon.

SINGAPORE LINE.—The s.s. "YAN WAERWICK" leaves for Singapore approximately every fortnight. This vessel has excellent accommodation for first class passengers, and is fitted throughout with electric light and fans and also carries a fully qualified surgeon.

SHANGHAI LINE.—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and through bills can be obtained for Swatow and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.

MANILA LINE.—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Friday.

HAIPHONG LINE.—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Haiphong when indicated on the schedule.

SORNEO LINE.—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a steamer having ample accommodation for passengers.

Cargo taken on through Bills of lading for Kadiat, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Lahad Dato, calling at Swatow and Penang.

Under Straits Government Passport Regulations.

All European Passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits Settlement, are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.

For Freight or passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.
Telephone No. 215. General Managers.

AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY.

BANKERS AND FORWARDERS.

ESTABLISHED—1841.

HEAD OFFICE—65 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS—U. S. \$25,000,000.00.

LONDON OFFICES—84, QUEEN STREET, E. O.

6, Haymarket, S. W.

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Branches & Agencies—throughout the world.

General Banking and Foreign Exchange.

We maintain Foreign Trade and Travel Bureaus.

American Business a Specialty.

SHIPPING NEWS.

A Shanghai Wooden Vessel.

The newly built Shanghai No. 2, constructed of wood, which left Shanghai for Wuhu on October 19 to load rice for Swatow, has had to put in on her way down river owing to having developed serious leaks.

New Service.

The Amagasaki Kisen Kaisha, which recently inaugurated a service between Osaka and Shanghai, is preparing to open a regular service with larger vessels with larger steamers and a branch will be established at Shanghai.

Osaka-Dairen Service.

The Teikoku Kisen Kaisha has decided to inaugurate an Osaka-Dairen line, the first steamer Zuiyo Maru leaving Osaka shortly. It is expected that a rate war will ensue between the O.S.K. and the Teikoku K.K.

Rationing Merchant Ships.

The Committee of the French Mercantile Marine has decided to approve the requisitioning of merchant vessels, at the same time announcing that French vessels under this new regulation would only be requisitioned after such requisitioning has been approved by the Committee authorized to sanction the purchase of these ships.

Small Steamer Losses.

Marine insurance circles in Japan are reported to be seriously concerned over the number of casualties attending vessels being turned out in the smaller yards, particularly the wooden steamers of about 1,000 tons, a number of which are being put afloat as rapidly as possible. It is reported that the companies contemplate refusing to insure the vessels unless more rigidly surveyed when under construction.

Seaman's Wages.

The Board of Trade has issued a leaflet explanatory of the special arrangements made with regard to the wages payable to seamen (including officers) whose service has terminated by reason of the loss or damage of their ship through war risks. Every seaman whose ship has been sunk or damaged by torpedo or mine or other war risk and whose service is thereby terminated is, in general, entitled to one month's extra wages, or wages up to the date of arrival in the United Kingdom, whichever amount is the greater.

Standard Ship at Shanghai.

The first of the standard American wooden auxiliary ships, the Stasia, 3,000 tons d.w., arrived at Shanghai after a prolonged trip from Japan on October 22 and is reported to be hogged three inches. Owing to engine troubles and heavy seas, the vessel was compelled to put back to Japan three times. It had been intended to send her to Saigon to load rice for Marseilles for which purpose it had been decided to sheath her with copper, but it has now been determined to send her to Batavia to load oil for France. She is a five-masted schooner, built of pine and her auxiliaries are two hot-bulb motors.

China Coast Gazette.

Captain H. A. Wavell, of the Sinking, is on reserve. Captain G. W. Eddy, from reserve, has gone master, Sinking. Mr. P. M. Pascoe, chief officer, Sinking, is on reserve. Mr. H. P. Hope, from reserve, has gone chief officer, Sinking. Mr. H. George, chief engineer, Sinking, is on reserve. Mr. D. S. Barclay, from reserve, has gone chief engineer, Sinking. Mr. P. Ball, second engineer, Sinking, is on reserve. Mr. C. McDougal, from reserve, has gone second engineer, Sinking. Captain M. Palmer-Baker, of the Kingsing, is on leave. Mr. S. Polkinghorn, chief officer, Kingsing, has gone acting master, same ship. Mr. A. Dockwrey, chief officer, Kingsing, has gone chief officer, Kingsing. Mr. T. O'Hare, second officer, Kingsing, is on leave. Mr. N. Churchill, from reserve, has gone supernumerary, Kingsing. Mr. F. Fuller, second officer, Loongwo, is on reserve. Mr. E. Guthrie, second officer, Suwo, is on leave. Mr. B. T. Olsen has been appointed chief officer, Suwo. Mr. A. Spiers, chief engineer, Suwo, is on leave. Mr. L. McWilliams, from reserve, has gone acting chief engineer, Suwo. Mr. E. Wylstrom has been appointed third officer, Kingsing. Mr. A. Hodge, chief engineer, Kingsing, has gone chief engineer, Hsingkong. Mr. D. Ferguson, chief engineer, Hsingkong, is on leave. Mr. G. G. Major has been appointed master, Shanghai No. 2.

STOP PRESS TELEGRAMS.

GERMANS LEAVING RUMANIA.

The outbreaks at Kiel among the sailors and the workers at the docks had a repercussion on Tuesday at Hamburg, where the workers elected commissions to assert their demands.—*French Wireless.*

Peace Demonstrations at Munich.

There have been great demonstrations in favour of peace at Munich, which obtained the liberation of three workers who had been imprisoned for political offences.—*French Wireless.*

THE REVOLUTION IN GERMANY.

Workers' Commissions at Hamburg.

The *Neuwoelche Gazette* states that all the German functionaries are preparing to leave Rumania. General von Mackensen is personally directing the evacuation of the German military forces.—*French Wireless.*

THE GERMAN RETREAT.

Prospects of Liberating all France.

Lyons, November 7.
The German retreat continues to grow more hasty. The enemy armies are falling back daily on the whole front to a depth exceeding 10 kilometres at certain points.
The French, British and American Armies are taking full advantage and the whole of France will soon be freed of the enemy.

British troops have penetrated Bavaria.
The First French Army has captured Vervins and Bethel.
The Americans are within 10 kilometres of Sedan.
The French are 15 kilometres from Metziers and (Hiron, and the British 10 kilometres from Maubeuge.
If the Allies' advance continues they will soon reach the German last lines of defence in France.—*French Wireless.*
Liege the German Headquarters.

Paris, October 31.
The Amsterdam newspaper *Lee Nouvelles de la Haye* announces that Prince Rupprecht has established his General Headquarters at Liege.
The German Administration has also been transferred from Brussels to Liege.—*French Wireless.*

CHINA'S WAR EFFORT.

Statements in House of Representatives.

The session of the House of Representatives at Peking on the 2nd inst. was opened for the discussion of the bill concerning the declaration of war against Germany and Austria-Hungary submitted by the President for approval. At the meeting altogether 299 members and six delegates of the Government were present. Mr. Liu En-ke, the Vice-Speaker presiding. The Government's delegates first stated the reasons for declaring war against the enemies as follows:—The Government severed diplomatic relations with the German Government on March 14th last year. In spite of that however, Germany continued to wage her submarine warfare, violating international law and damaging the lives and property of our people. Austria adopted the same policy. Under such circumstances we were obliged to declare war against Germany and Austria on August 14th of the same year in accordance with international law and usage. During the past year we have done many things for the common cause. As regards the sending of troops to participate in the war, preparations began to be made a long time ago. But owing to lack of funds and arms and munitions and the time needed to train the army, we deeply regret that this step has not yet been carried out so far. Nevertheless we have despatched a portion of our army and navy to Vladivostok to take concerted action with the Allied troops there. Again we have also stationed adequate military forces along the north-western borders, especially in such places as Manchuria and Kichia to protect the railways. Meanwhile, a special Bureau has been established for training troops to participate in the war and regulations have also been drafted for the internment of several thousand enemy subjects in the interior. Some of these enemy subjects have been given passports and ordered to leave this country at a given date. An Enemy Trading Act has already been promulgated and is now in force. All military and naval officers of the enemy countries in China have been interned in five camps established for that purpose. Enemy warships and merchantships, of

which one was destroyed by the enemy himself, have either been seized for the use of our own navy, or chartered to our Allies. Beside these the supply of food-stuffs to the Allies and the sending of Chinese labourers abroad are also proofs that China is taking an active part in the war. All this is what has taken place during the past year in connection with China's participation in the great war. In accordance with Article 35 of the Constitution this bill is hereby submitted for the approval of the House, etc.

After the reading of this statement the Speaker announced that the delegates of the Ministries of War, the Navy, the Interior, Foreign Affairs and Agriculture and Commerce were present and asked the members to ask them any questions they liked. Ke-hai-ko-tu suggested that as the House was dealing with a most important matter the acting Premier and the Minister of Foreign Affairs should be asked to attend the meeting and answer questions. This motion was seconded by all and a telephone message was at once sent to the acting Premier and the Minister of Foreign Affairs, inviting them both to come. Owing to the fact, however, that both the Premier and the Foreign Minister were busily engaged with other important matters they were unable to come but sent their respective delegates to the House. Then Chen Kwang-pu and Wu Wen-han suggested that as the Premier and the Foreign Minister were unable to come the discussion of the bill should be postponed to the next day. Ke-hai-ko-tu and Kwang Yung-ching, the Premier's delegate, also proposed that as the President had invited the members to a banquet on the following day a meeting of the House might be held the next morning at 10 o'clock further to discuss the question. This proposal was agreed to by all and the meeting was then adjourned.

Next day when the House resumed the discussion of the question, the Premier and all the Cabinet Ministers were present. The Premier made a long speech saying that although the strength of the enemy is falling under the heavy pressure of the victorious Allied armies we ought to proceed to help the Allies to win the final victory. The proposal of a League of Nations is heartily supported by the Government. We are ready to join it for the future welfare of the world, etc.

CHINESE AFFAIRS.

The Need of Allied Mediation.

The following is from the *Far Eastern Review*:—

The political situation in China has developed to the stage where drastic action will have to be taken to effect a settlement. It is fairly conclusive that the Chinese themselves cannot work out a permanent solution. If left to themselves they will eventually be driven to a compromise, and in compromising they are adept. They can compromise with anyone and anything. Their facility in this direction is responsible for the serious straits in which the nation now finds itself. No party, no combination, no assemblage of men in China can command the essentials to achieve victory for a national cause. The vast mass of people do not trust any clique of officials or any group of politicians, and without popular support no cause can triumph. The people of China have suffered so bitterly in the recent past from attempts of reformers to assert themselves, and from militarists and officials opposing the reformers, that they despair of any relief, and flee from overtures for support as they would from a plague. They have bitterly suffered at the hands of soldiers, and they have paid heavily for the campaigns to establish governments. And now they want none of it. Their desire is to be left entirely alone. So far as they are concerned the politicians can fight their battles themselves—and the politicians have been hard at it for several years and have got no further forward—nor will they. There are schisms in the northern party and schisms in the southern. Neither possesses the power to win, and the end will be a compromise which will last only one party or the other imagines itself strong enough to oust its opponent. Another revolution will then be launched, and once again the turmoil of the past seven years will be repeated.

The time has now come for serious consideration of the whole scheme of things with a view to a permanent settlement of differences. There must be a stable constitutional government established in China. That is the first consideration. If China is to have any share in the great Peace Conference, which we hope is not now so far off, she must bend every effort to straightening out her affairs. China has done nothing to aid the Allies, and her declaration of war on the Central Powers has been a farce. The good that China can get from her entrance into the war on the side of the Allies is a proper adjustment of her international relations, and this adjustment can only be effected at and by the Peace Conference or by some specially appointed International Conference to deal with the problems of the Far East. If China is in turmoil when the European war ends she will have no status at the Peace Conference, and the benefits she might have derived will have slipped through her fingers. By some means or other the Chinese must in their own interests be compelled to see the error of their ways; must be compelled to put their house in order. The only method by which this can be accomplished is foreign mediation and foreign control of finances. It is idle further to mince words; original to indulge in hazy talk.

The Allies should, under Anglo-Saxon leadership, take in hand the settlement of China's troubles. They alone can institute a re-organisation of the army, and create a national military force which will be under the orders of a properly organised constitutional government. The Chinese politicians can never be left to themselves to disband the rifle which glorifies itself in a soldier's uniform. Some other agency must assist in that very necessary work. The only other agency is the influence of the Allies. There must be mediation; and this time no such nonsense as want of will on the part of the Allies can be urged. The proposal of a League of Nations is heartily supported by the Government. We are ready to join it for the future welfare of the world, etc.

straightening out of the military tangle, and a general sweeping into the limbo of the grotesque administrative anachronisms which have been millstones round this country's neck. And in this connection it must be chronicled that a large body of influential Chinese opinion is now on the side of the steps suggested; a fact which presages a far-reaching change in the nation's affairs. Hitherto few Chinese could be persuaded that foreign executive assistance would be advisable. Now large sections have been forced to recognise that their country will go to pieces unless drastic steps are taken. This variation of view is the most remarkable and hopeful feature of latter day developments, and if it expands as we hope it will friends of China may well be cheerful about the future. Allied assistance to China would be the best thing that the country could have, and there is no reason why it should be withheld. Thinking Chinese should be clamouring for it as the only salvation. Already they agree that it is the desirable solution, but what is needed is public expression of opinion and a popular agitation. The Allies themselves should prefix their good offices, and if the militarists reject the offer then all financial supplies should be stopped. The Constitutionalists must be warmly in favour of Allied help in instituting a Constitutional regime, and they need the help. Why should they not ask for it? The militarists will oppose it, of course, but the Allies are fighting militarism in Europe, and it would be worse than absurd for them to support it or consider it in China.

The *North China Daily News*, the leading and most influential British newspaper in China, strongly advocates foreign mediation in its issue of September 27, and makes the important suggestion that mediation should be Anglo-American and that Japan should stand out in her own best interests because of the mistrust which unhappily exists in China as to her intentions. The paper lays it down that "the one indispensable preliminary to a settlement (between North and South) is that General Tuan must retire from the Premier's ship. General Tuan is committed to a policy which the country will not stand and which he appears incapable of relinquishing." The *North China Daily News* points out, though it gives the Premier full credit for patriotism. "The problem is then to induce him to realise that the country's interests demand another policy and a new hand to control it," adds the paper, "and to this end the quickest and surest way is that foreign mediation which we have repeatedly urged as the only possible means of bringing North and South together."

Hitherto the Allied Legations have taken the attitude that they must await an invitation from the Chinese before offering their services. This is about as reasonable as it would be to say that one should wait for a drowning man's permission before diving in to save him. The fact that we are all Allies, the strong suspicion that beneath all the chaos of the past eighteen months are to be traced the workings of the dark and tortuous Hun, and the evident difficulty of finding any Chinese who could carry through the negotiations without being suspected of bias in one or another direction, all these are valid reasons for the British and American Governments, represented as they are in China by men whom all parties would believe, trust implicitly, to offer their mediation. There are many factors favourable to peace, and the personal liking and respect that is felt on all sides for President Hsu; the desire not only of the Yangtze Tschun, but of many Northern generals for peace; the wish also of the Southwest to be done with fruitless quarrels. It only remains for some one to take the lead in combining these factors into a common settlement. But that lead must come from without. It has been suggested that the desired mediation should be limited to two foreign Governments. In any case a multiplying of counsel does not add much practical result, least of all in the history of the two countries.

ORGAN RECITAL.

The Programme for Monday.

- Below we give the programme to be played by Mr. Denman Fuller on Monday next at St. John's Cathedral at 8 p.m. As will be seen, several of the items have not been played here before and especial interest is attached to the two pieces which are by popular American composers, namely the tone picture "The Garden of Iram" from R. S. Soughton's "Persian Suite" and Friml's "Legend," whilst the British school is represented by Elgar's majestic "Imperial March" and Lemare's "Song of Summer." Lemmens famous "The Storm" is included in response to several requests and will demonstrate the capabilities of the recently rebuilt organ.
- 1.—Allegro (Fourth Sonata), Galmant.
 - 2.—The Garden of Iram, R. S. Soughton.
 - 3.—Imperial March, E. Elgar.
 - 4.—Legend, R. Friml.
 - 5.—Vision, Rheinberger.
 - 6.—Song of Summer, E. H. Lemare.
 - 7.—The Storm, Lemmens.

KWONGTUNG LAWLESSNESS.

Bandits Burn 500 Houses and Capture 30 Persons.

The bandits are having the time of their life in Kwongtung nowadays, says the *Canton Times*. On October 28 the residents of Yijung Market in Tsu-Chin District, in Waichow, were subjected to the intrigue of bandits 3,000 strong. The bandits attacked the Market with torches in hand from five different directions, killing more than 50 residents who attempted to escape, took more than thirty prisoners to be held for ransom, burned about 800 dwellings, and carried away \$10,000 in money and clothing. The bandits took advantage of a religious celebration in the form of the offering of the dishes for the workings of wufum deposits. A large number of the intruders were concealed among the guests and took the guards by surprise. The guards fought bravely but were unable to disperse the culprits before wholesale damage was done to the village.

Necessary to go farther. The *North China Daily News*, cannot be accused of unfriendliness to Japan; and when we say that it is essential that Japan should not join in the mediation, we trust we shall be acquitted of anything more than presuming upon the privileges of an old friend to say what we are convinced is as much in Japan's interests as in China's. It cannot unhappily be ignored that the Chinese people are mistreated of Japanese intentions towards themselves. The policy of the Terachi Administration, which was repeatedly and we are sure sincerely affirmed to be the cultivation of good relations with China, has, in the circumstances of the past eighteen months, appeared to the average Chinese as only friendliness to one part of the country at the expense of another. At the same time the activity of irresponsible Japanese concession-hunters has had a further unfavorable reaction on their own country, inasmuch as it is palpable that without loans from abroad, the Tuan Cabinet would never have kept the civil war going. In these respects Tokyo has been unfair to itself and has shown less than its usual far-sightedness. It is most natural that Japan should wish to occupy an important position in China's trade. But the China of to-day is not what the China of fifty years hence will be; when the cessation of war allows Americans and European business men to devote their energies to China once more, a reaction may well set in against the merchants of the Island Empire. We have spoken plainly because we believe in the friendliness course to take and our frankness will not be misunderstood. Foreign mediation is in the air. It is bound to come. And if the Japanese Government states clearly that it will watch the negotiations with benevolence but that it does not propose to take a part in them, it will have made the best stroke for itself as well as for China in the history of the two countries.

WEAPONS OF TO-DAY.

By a British General.

Many people who are not more than they know at present about the weapons in everyday use at the front and of the special objects for which they are employed. Let us start with field artillery, meaning by this guns and howitzers which are mobile and which, generally speaking, can accompany troops in the field. The difference between a gun and a howitzer is that the former has a flat trajectory, whereas the latter has a very high one, and is constructed for dropping shells containing a large bursting charge behind cover. The British field gun is the 18 pounder with a calibre of 3.3 inches; our field howitzer is called the 4.5, and the shell weighs 21lb. Confusion is often caused in the minds of laymen by our method of naming one gun by the weight of the projectile it discharges, and another by the size of its calibre, and the following rough rule for comparing the two may be found useful. The rule is, cube the calibre in inches and divide by two, which will give the approximate weight of the projectile in pounds. In the case of a gun the weight of the shell is a little more than the answer given, and in the case of a howitzer a little less. For instance, if we cube 3.3 we get approximately 36, and if we halve this the answer is 18 pounds. If we apply the same rule to the field howitzer and cube 4.5 the result is about 91, which halved gives 45.5. But as it is a howitzer shell with which we are dealing the actual weight is slightly less—that is, 42lb. As has been stated this rule is only very rough, but it gives some idea of the approximate weight of a shell fired from a piece of a given calibre. In the British army guns and howitzers of a larger calibre than the above belong to the garrison artillery.

The French 75's (millimetres) are most excellent guns, and mechanical arrangements enable rapidity and accuracy to be combined to a greater extent than is possible with any other field gun. In order to compare the calibre of French or German guns with our own, if millimetres are multiplied by four and the last two figures knocked off it gives the calibre approximately in inches—that is, 75 multiplied by four equals 300, or 3in., which is approximately correct. These rules apply to guns and howitzers of all sizes.

Trench Mortars.

The next weapons to be considered are trench mortars. The chief difference between the howitzer and the trench mortar is that whereas the angle of elevation of the howitzer can be altered, as in the case of a gun, with a mortar the alteration in range principally depends on the increasing or lessening of the charge. Trench mortars vary greatly in size, for while on the one hand some are capable of throwing two hundredweight the distance of a mile or more, others, like the Stokes gun, only throw a shell of about four or five pounds a couple of hundred yards. One advantage which a trench mortar possesses over that of a howitzer is that the percentage of high explosive it contains bears a much higher proportion to the weight of the shell than is the case with a howitzer shell. It stands to reason that where a shell has to pass through a rifled barrel at a comparatively great velocity the case of the shell must be thick and strong and consequently heavy, whereas in a mortar, which is not rifled and does not pretend to extreme accuracy, the casing of the shell, which contains the bursting charge, may be comparatively weak and light. A trench mortar shell weighing 100 pounds would probably contain about 80 pounds of high explosive, while a howitzer shell of the same weight would only contain 60 pounds, and a shell from a high-velocity gun only 45 pounds. These figures are only approximate, but will help to illustrate the principle. Trench mortar ammunition is comparatively inexpensive and easily made, but has to be carried up to close proximity to the point to be attacked on account of the limited range of the trench mortar.

AUSTRIAN INTERNED.

Twice Wounded in British Army.

After fighting in the British Army and being twice wounded, Jack Zwirn, an Austrian, of 30, Henesge-street, Whitechapel, has now been interned. The circumstances surrounding this action by the authorities were told to a *Daily News* representative recently by a discharged soldier, who was a friend of Zwirn. When war broke out, Zwirn, although an Austrian, enlisted in the British Army, but was discharged on account of ill-health. He re-enlisted, however, in the name of Jack Cotton, in the Royal Fusiliers, and was transferred to the Northants Regiment. He was sent to the Dardanelles, where he was twice wounded. He also contracted enteric fever, and suffered from shell shock. At his own request he was discharged in May, 1916, the discharge papers being marked, "Services no longer required," and he received no pension. Nine weeks ago Zwirn was involved in a fracas with police, and was sent to prison for six weeks. On his release he was given the option of rejoining the Army. His father died about this time, and Zwirn became the sole support of his invalid mother and young children. He has now been interned, and the family, it is stated, is faced with destitution.

CHURCH SERVICES.

St. John's Cathedral, Hongkong.—24th Sunday after Trinity, 10th November, 1918. Holy Communion (7.50 a.m.). Matins (11 a.m.). Responses: Ferial. Venite: Farrant. Psalms: Monk. Te Deum: Woodward, Smart, Tule. Benedictus: Garrett. Hymns: 247, 376, God Save the King. N.B.—Psalm 50, verses 1, 4, 7, 14, 16 & 23; in unison. Hymn 247, verses 1, 4 & 6, in unison. Hymn 376, verses 1 & 4, in unison. Evening Song (6 p.m.). Responses: Ferial. Psalms: Goss, Wickes. Middle Voluntary: Romance, Guilmant. Magnificat: Smith (17th morning). Nunc Dimittis: Monk. Hymns: 1 (T362), 5 (T370), 12. N.B.—Psalm 53, verses 1, 2, 7, 8 in unison. Psalm 54, verses 1, 4, and 7, in unison. Hymn 1, verses 1 and 3, in unison. Hymn 5 verses 1 and 4, in unison. Hymn 13, verses 1 and 3, in unison. N.B.—Organ Recital on Monday, Nov. 11th, at 6 p.m.

St. Andrew's Church, Kowloon.—24th Sunday after Trinity, 10th November, 1918. Holy Communion at 8.15 a.m. Morning Prayer 11 a.m. Responses: Ferial. Venite: Turton, Chant 122 W.A. Psalms: 50, Robinson Chant 145; 51, Felton; 52, Elvory. Te Deum: St. Jude. Benedictus: Crook, Chant 135. Hymns: 11, 10, 45, 577 (Tune 244). God Save the King. Evening Prayer 6 p.m. Responses: Ferial. Psalms: As set. Magnificat: Wesley, Chant 130. Nunc Dimittis: Farrant 103. Hymns: 24, 235, 149, 299. God Save the King.

Union Church, Kennedy Road.—Harvest Thanksgiving and Hospital Sunday, Morning 11. Hymns: 494, 575, 493, 423. Anthem: "Ye shall dwell in the Land." Evening 6. Hymns: 12, 428, 425, 220, 295. Subject: Sermons for Life's Journey: No. 1. Fitness for the Journey. Preacher: Rev. J. Kirk Macdonachie. Collections for Hospitals.

St. Peter's Church, West Point.—Sunday 10th November, 1918. 8 a.m. Holy Communion 11 a.m. Morning Prayer and Sermon. Preacher: Major Walmsey. Peak Church.—Holy Communion at 8.15 a.m.

The Gospel Hall.—(No. 10 and 12 Pedder Street). Weekly Services:—Sunday, Breaking of Bread, 7.15 a.m. Gospel Meeting, 8 p.m. Tuesday, Exposition of Scripture, 8 p.m. Thursday, Bible Class, 8 p.m. Friday, Bible Class for Ladies, 5.30 p.m. Saturday, Prayer Meeting, 8 p.m.

Wesleyan Methodist Church, Wanchai.—Sunday Morning Service 10.15 a.m. Sunday Evening Service 6 p.m. Soldiers' and Sailors' Home Arsenal Street.—Sunday Evening, Gospel Services 8 p.m.

St. Joseph's Church, Garden Road.—Mass and Sermon at 10 a.m. followed by the Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament.

Roman Catholic Cathedral, Gladstone.—Low Masses at 6, 7, and 9.30 a.m. High Mass at 8 a.m. 5.30 p.m.—Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament. First Church of Christ, Scotch Road.—Mass and Sermon, 11.15 a.m. Wednesday, 5.30 p.m.

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"LOUISE OF ARMENTIERES."

A Tale of a Tea Shop.

"Impotent Pieces of the Game he plays
Upon this Chequer-board of Nights
and Days;
Hither and thither moves, and checks,
and slays;
And one by one back in the Closet
lays."

OMAR KHAYYAM.

Some men are born brave, some become brave, and some have bravery thrust upon them; conversely with cowards. The event which impels some men to perform gallant action—is the cover for others; the camouflage veiling their cowardness.

The intense love of a man for a woman makes him fight for her, makes him risk his life for her security—the same intensity of sympathetic affection causes a soldier to desert his regiment, or shirk his duty, for the more congenial society of a woman.

To correctly determine, and fix the responsibility, for this paradox needs a very critical analysis of the two master influences—heredity and environment;—this is a tale, a simple tale of one woman and two men.

II.

Louise, the woman, was the daughter of a French farmer living in a village a few miles from the town of Armentieres. When the German army swept victoriously through Northern France in 1914 Louise fled before them; they buried her father in his own field.

Months later Louise drifted back to Armentieres, where she opened a tea-shop for British officers.

The "two men" who frequented the cafe were fighting in Kitchener's mob; the "tough north-countrymen" holding the trenches straddling the Lille Road. We went to "Louise Tea Shop" to drink tea and eat French pastry,—at least that is at the beginning. Later on most of us, when we were in rest billets, went there to bask in her smiles and practice our French; tea was the *route de guerre*, Louise was the objective.

Armentieres was frequently under heavy shell fire, so Louise had fitted up a cellar under the shop, and we often had our afternoon tea in the comfortable surroundings of her snug little cave.

She had the knack of holding all men in their place, the adroit tact which enabled men to remain her friend after the rebuffs. The few girls who helped her were loyal to the traditions of the place; they were pretty, attractively dressed, and never jaded on our nerves or baffled in with a smile. I took the Padre there one day and introduced him to Louise. The place was full of men, and he had to admit that the charm of the place, the neatness and the coziness, gripped him very tight after the equator of the trenches—a real mile away. "What a life,—a heavenly life in breast-work trenches,—a couple of feet of mud and

water underfoot on the driest day. Meals a la beer straight from the tin, and A.S.C. bread, with a chunk of "apple-tart"—Cousin Mary's tart a trifling battered en route and tasting of Mother Siegel's Syrup. All the fun in Bairnsfather's cartoons jammed down your throat at every meal; you might even feed your pet rat at midnight by the glim of a fallow-dip,—service pattern Mark VII, or, better still, use your shrapnel helmet to boil an egg in or keep the rain from tripping through the cracks in the roof of the dug out.

Wading about at 3 a.m., emma, mildly strafing a sentry to hear your own voice break the fed-upness of "one hour before stand-to." The rotten routine—always the same muddy duck-boards to slide on, always the same parapets to mend with the brush-wood hurdles and the same bags of sand. Always the same sand-bags to fill; a-a-n-d-b-a-g-s; would they ever call a spade a spade.

Sand, a-a-n-d . . . Ye Sainted Aunt! Peace to the "soul" of the sand of the mud-flats of the River Lys. The million tons of it, the unpeeped million bags of it, the slimy mud oozed by every man in the first 100,000.

The same daily Headquarters routine;—"Thin wire on your Company front." The same nightly wringing-party, the same morning casualty state. Cause and effect—more barbed-wire, more dead men.

Night patrols in the long grass, wearing out the knees of your breeches looking for Fritz; hide-and-seek in No-man's-land. Reports by the yard, from shortage of plum and apple to missing "rum-jira," and the return, in triplicate, of the number of Bash Baptists, chiropodists, and brass-workers in your Company on the day you embarked for France.

Inspections—morning, noon, and night. Inspection of ironations, inspection of gas helmets, inspection of ammunition, inspection of feet, socks, and boots. Inspection of everything used in trench warfare; not a single inspection of Fritz!

Oh! for one good inspection of Fritz, Haas, and Paul; morning, noon, or night. Perhaps they were just as keen to inspect us, or perhaps they were just as fed-up and longing for the "care of Lille and their snug retreats."

But they sang to us sometimes; Fritz, Haas, and Paul. It was the music of Herr Krupp that they bawled at us; the music of the whizzbang, the five point nine, and the "woolly-bear." They sang their hymns of Hate—"Songs of Araby" pelted at you from the sky; the "gentle breeze of Ceylon" wafted across in lacrymatory chunks,—"tears and sighs" that tore holes in the breast-work and left behind the stink of trinitrotoluene, ammonal, and smouldering "mud-bag."

But what did it matter now? It was all a mix-up, from the tailor on Div. Headquarters Staff to the five-thousand-a-year cock of No. 16 Platoon.

To change it all to the tea shop in Armentieres, with the soft cushions in the easy-chair, the pretty picture of the women by Kitchener, the pretty

traperies and knick knacks, and Louise.

III.

Louise was nice to us all, except two; perhaps she loved them both? I wonder who she would have married had not Fritz interfered?

One afternoon the two lovers came to the tea-shop to talk over a question concerning an observation-post to be used by them during a "joint show" to be put up on the following day for the benefit of Fritz. It was to be a first-class "stunt"—a daylight raid backed up by a heavy artillery barrage, and a side-show with machine-guns.

In preparation for the "show" some heavy artillery had been cunningly concealed in the remains of a battered house, on the Lille Road near the brewery, and the "boss" of these "drain-pipes" was the rival of Campbell, O.C. of the Motor Machine-gun Company attached to our division.

The "gas-tubes" were allotted the task of sending the enemy with lead as he fled out of Large Farm when the "heavies" plumped the big-stuff into it.

Large Farm was about 1,000 yards beyond the enemy front-line trenches, and used by them as a billet for the reserve company of the Battalion holding German House Salient, which we intended to raid. It was a tricky business, this combining the daylight raid with the artillery part of the programme, and making it fit in with the firing of machine-guns at 2,000 yards range.

Indirect fire, relying on compass and map, requires a good observer, somewhere, if you want to switch on and off the target. The man firing the machine-gun sees nothing of the target, and might be plastering a haystack wide of the mark.

To ensure the success of the show both O.C.'s had agreed to risk it and observe—for their detachments—from the estaminet observation-post in the front line trenches of the Rue de Bois Salient. The O.P. was dangerously exposed; it was in the battered remains of a factory building that formed part of the trench system, an excellent target that Fritz shelled every time we had a stunt.

And now I shall let you into a secret. There was more than met the eye in the contemplated destruction of Large Farm. Louise had lived there when the Germans came through in '14. It was her home. It was no coincidence that the Farm had been "wangled" as the target for the "drain-pipes," and the streets leading from it as the special target of Campbell's machine-guns. They had "worked" the Brigade Staff very hard to keep those places for their own part of the show.

Louise knew nothing of the contemplated raid, or the meditated destruction of her old home, but they were both known to make a job of it and then break the news of the execution of Fritz.

They were willing to take chances to please her—more than the usual chances of the game.

IV.

When I left Campbell in the observation post at five minutes

to the "zero-hour," the O.C. "drain-pipes" had not turned up.

The strafe started on time, and Campbell joined me in the dash across No-man's-land. We slipped and slid, inspected Fritz, Haas, and Paul, bustled up a couple of dug-outs, gathered in the "blighly," and came back full of beans. It was a topping success.

Fritz commenced his retaliation in quick time, but the heavies had demolished Large Farm and the machine-guns caught the retreating garrison as they left the place. All was well, except the fact that we were now getting it thick, in the salient. They also turned on some 59's and these were doing counter battery work and switching salvoes on to Armentieres.

Campbell went back into the observation post to make sure of the fact that Large Farm was no longer on the map. Scarcely had he climbed in when it was shelled, heavily, and collapsed.

Some hours later, when I had completed the rotten job of bringing Campbell down, the communication-trenches and handing him over for burial, I was riding through Armentieres and decided to stop and break the news to Louise.

The remains of the little shop were scattered about the pave of the narrow street. I recognised some of the dainty knick-knacks. More than one 59 had struck the buildings near by, and the little tea-shop was a thing of the past.

Louise and two of the other girls were killed in the cellar, and their bodies had been carried away. The O.C. "drain-pipes" had just escaped by a few minutes; he did not observe from the O.P. in the front-line trenches, but from the safer security of the battery O.P.

Fritz spoiled his arrangements for the day, and I declined to give him a lift in the car.—By Capt. David H. James, M.C.

Regenerating China.

Le Journal de Peking, Chinese edition, is offering a prize of \$100 for the best essay in five hundred Chinese characters on "What is your advice as to the best method of regenerating China?"

Food Prices.

It is stated in the current issue of the *Labour Gazette* that the general level of retail prices of food on August 1 showed an advance of about 4 per cent, as compared with a month earlier, raising the increase since July, 1914, from 100 to 118 per cent. Since July 1 the "control" price of margarine has been raised from 1s. to 1s. 2d. per lb., and that of Government cheese from 1s. 2d. to 1s. 8d. per lb. New potatoes, which are generally on sale, averaged 1s. 7d. per 7lb. as compared with 7d. for the old crop a month ago, an increase of 37 per cent. Eggs and milk were 13 and 8 pence respectively, as against a month ago. There was a slight fall in the price of butter, and the price of other principal foodstuffs, although practically no average change.

THE STORY OF AH CHO.

Chinese Innocence About Income-Tax.

You are, of course, aware that the maximum abatement for income tax has been reduced to £120 I merely mention this painful subject in order to introduce the story of Ah Cho, who, with about three hundred of his imported fellow-countrymen, worked in a munition factory. Ah Cho, though he did not earn enough to buy two grand pianos and a coat, received over forty pounds during a certain quarter, and consequently became liable to income-tax. So did a number of the rest of his countrymen. The local surveyor of taxes received from the firm a list which included a choice assortment of Oriental names of workmen and wages. Being a conscientious official, he assessed each man according to his emolument.

The trouble began when the collector tried to collect the taxes. Neither Ah Cho nor any of his colleagues responded to the demand notes. Possibly this was because the authorities had neglected to print "R.S.V.P." in the corner (the suggestion is offered quite gratuitously), but more probably because the notices were printed in English. The collector tried his luck at the works, and was confronted with three hundred bland faces and a total lack of spoken English. He reported to the surveyor.

"It's a difficulty," said the surveyor. "Doubtless they don't understand the notices or the tax." "Some of 'em must speak a little English," said the collector. "The firm couldn't carry on without."

"See if you can get hold of one of them," said the surveyor. "Ask him if he will kindly distribute a fresh lot of notices, and also ask him to be good enough to explain to the others that it's a national tax on their wages."

The collector worked marvels, and finally managed to interview one Yan Ling, who could mangle the King's English with superlative politeness. Yan Ling would distribute fresh notices and explain the matter to the others if his own tax were remitted.

"All right," said the surveyor. "Tell him I'll cancel his own assessment. The collector started. 'I'll assess him double next quarter,' added the surveyor, who was nothing if not ingenious.

The collector appreciated this as a master-stroke. After a fortnight he reported that Yan Ling had sworn by all the images of Buddha that he had explained the matter fully. By way of oath he had solemnly broken a saucer. Two months passed, however, and none of the taxes were paid. The surveyor began to get annoyed.

"Can you get any private addresses?" he asked.

"I got one or two," replied the collector, "but they live in fifth-rate lodging-houses, and they're nothing to distrust on."

"You might get an order from the magistrates,"

know who's who? Lots of names are very much alike, and as for their ugly faces, dozens of them might be passed out of the same pod. The firm won't give any assistance."

The surveyor, as I remarked, was a conscientious man, and he determined that something must be done. So he decided that Ah Cho, who owed the most tax, must be interviewed and firmly told that he must pay it. Failing that, he was to be told the consequences and, if necessary, made an example to the others by a magistrate's order.

"Who's to pay for an interpreter?" demanded the aggrieved collector. "There's nothing in my official instructions about Chinese interpreters."

"Engage one, anyhow," said the surveyor. His blood was up. So it befell that the surveyor, collector, and an interpreter journeyed to the works to interview Ah Cho and company. The foreman made a comprehensive sweep of the arm. "Take your pick," he said gruffly. No, he didn't know where Yan Ling was, and didn't care. He—the foreman—was busy. His only desire was to see Yan Ling and brethren suspended from lamp-posts.

The interpreter got to work. Several Chinese volunteered their names, but by a singular coincidence, none of them were taxable. The men were constantly shifting about, and the interpreter presently discovered he was interviewing the same man twice. His temper was not improved by this. At length, however, he announced he had found Ah Cho. "Show him this demand note, and tell him 'all about it,'" said the surveyor.

The interpreter got to work again. He was a good man, and he meant to earn his money. He dilated on earned income, and became eloquent about abatements; he went into the history of income tax, and finally descended to Ah Cho's particular case. The man listened with an impressive countenance; at length he uttered a guttural grunt.

The interpreter wiped his brow and beamed triumphantly. "He understands," he announced. "Will he pay?" asked the collector.

The interpreter turned to the Chinaman and spoke again. This latter became unexpectedly fluent for a minute. The interpreter's brow knitted; he uttered bad language and dismissed the man. "His name is Ah Chow," he muttered gloomily.

A depressed trio approached the foreman. "Look here," said the surveyor persuasively, "you, or somebody here, must be able to identify these chaps. Otherwise you wouldn't pay them properly." "Quite right, mister," said the foreman, who was in a better humour. "We got into a fightful mess at first. Wan Woo would come for his money, and then we'd discover that Wan Woo, or somebody answering to it, had already been paid—somebody who didn't earn as much, of course. Then, if anybody was off sick, somebody else would come up and get paid twice over. But we soon knocked all that on the head. Each man has a numbered dig now, and

FRENCH PREMIER AS POSTMAN.

Mail Carrier to American Sergeant.

The other day on the outskirts of one of the small towns in the northern part of France, at a small distance from the front, a Sergeant was commanding a small detachment of soldiers who were guarding a cross route. Stationed there and somewhat weary of a long day's standing in the hot sun, the Sergeant was eagerly looking out for the relay to appear.

As he was gazing over the deserted route, with its long shadows from the poplars bordering it on both sides, he saw two men in civilian clothes coming his way. One was an elderly man, with long gray mustaches hanging down at the corners of his mouth, high cheekbones, altogether a face of a man who had seen the harder days of life; the other was younger, well built, and appeared in the prime of life.

As they gradually came up closer, the Sergeant could see them talking together, and, taking them for some peasants evacuated from the near-by town, addressed them:

"Hello, there, friends; you are perhaps going to Paris?" "That is exactly where we are going," answered the elder.

"Well then, if you are, I wonder if you would have the kindness to take these few letters to Paris for me. You can throw them into a box when you get there. With this blessed old Military Post Office letters somehow never get to their destination, and in this way they will get there much quicker."

"Hand them over, we'll gladly do what we can for you. And what is your name?" "Sergeant Duraud."

"Well, I am General de Prime Minister of France, and this is Mr. Leuchear, my collaborator."

After this the French Prime Minister and his friend went on their way. Having come from the trenches without the slightest escort, where they had been on a tour of inspection, they were now walking back to their quarters in the little village at the end of the route.

"We go by that. No dice, no pay." The trio wended its way home. From a corner of the workshop Ah Cho watched them go without moving a muscle of his face. He knew perfectly well why they were there; he had not overheard them interviewing Ah Chow? The ghost of an Oriental wink drifted across to Yan Ling, who had mysteriously appeared from nowhere in particular.

"Which I wish to remark, and my language is plain . . ." said the surveyor.

"Perhaps they're not really liable," said the collector soothingly. "Most of 'em have got families or a dozen children, I expect."

The surveyor of taxes reached his office, and took out one of the assessment books. Opposite each of the assessments on Chinese munitioners he wrote firmly in red ink "Chinese Unknown." E. H.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.



OUR BUTCHERY DEPARTMENT

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Supply Suitable Provisions for your

TABLE.

SEND FOR OUR PRICE LIST.

A SPECIALITY

for

SHIPPERS AND SHIPPING.

WE PUT UP

CORNER BEEF AND PORK

IN KEGS OR CASKS

FOR EXPORT OR STEAMERS' USE.

The "Three Castles" Virginia Cigarettes

MAGNUMS



It's the same sweet
"Three Castles"
Virginia Cigarette you
have always smoked,
made in a larger size.

Ask for the
Magnum size

"The larger
Cigarette with
a Pedigree"

This advertisement is issued by the British-American Tobacco Co. Ltd.

POST OFFICE.

The parcel post service to Cuba is suspended.

The Services to Germany, Austria, Bulgaria and the Ottoman Empire are suspended.

In the case of Mails closing before 9 a.m. Reg. v. tion closes at 5 o'clock on the previous evening.

On and after May 1st 1918, Imperial Postal Orders will be cashed in India at the rate of 1/6 to the rupee.

Parcels for Greece cannot be accepted for transmission unless accompanied by a special permit issued by the British Minister at Athens.

The insured letter and insured parcel services between Egypt (or in transit through Egypt) and Cyprus are temporarily suspended.

No unofficial letter addressed to Abadan, Ahwaz or Mohammara in the Persian Gulf may exceed eight ounces in weight.

The Parcel Post Service to the Portuguese Colonies in West Africa and to Spanish Colonies in Morocco (except for Prisoners of War) is suspended.

Correspondence addressed to enemy subjects in China, Siam, Siberia and Portuguese East Africa, Persia and Morocco cannot be transmitted.

Uninsured parcels for the United Kingdom will in future be forwarded from Hongkong in bags and the Public are therefore advised to pack such parcels very carefully.

Letters franked at the 4 cents rate addressed to Yunanfu and Mongtse and other places in the Province of Yunnan should be superscribed with the words "For delivery by the Chinese Post Office."

Until further notice parcels for civil addresses in the provinces of Udine, Vicenza, Treviso, Padua, Venice and Belluno in Italy will not be accepted for transmission unless posted under the British War Office Permit.

The Parcel Post Service to British East Africa and Egypt (except for members of the Expeditionary Forces), and to Abyssinia, Bagdad, Erithraea, French Somal Coast, Italian Somaliland, Portuguese East Africa, Zanzibar and Russia have been suspended.

The importation into the Commonwealth of Australia of tea, other than that grown or produced in British Possessions is prohibited, unless the consent in writing of the Commonwealth Minister for Trade and Customs has been first obtained.

Telegraphic information has been received from London that packets of Sugar not exceeding one pound in weight may still be sent by parcel post to the United Kingdom and that such packets are admitted to the United Kingdom free of import licence or customs duty.

From the 1st May 1918 there will be three General deliveries daily from the District Post Offices except on Sunday and Holidays when there will be one delivery only. The hours of delivery will be as follows:—Week days 9 a.m. 1 p.m. and 5 p.m. Sundays and Holidays noon.

The charge for customs duty on type samples of unmanufactured tobacco not exceeding 5 oz. in gross weight, and on samples of spirits (except pipe tobacco) not exceeding 12 oz. in gross weight imported into the United Kingdom by post has now been increased to 25/6d and 15/4d respectively.

The importation by post into Japan of foreign rice, except such as may be imported by the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce into the persons designated by him, is prohibited.

This prohibition is not applicable to rice imported into Taiwan (Formosa) and Karabuto (Japanese Saghalien).

On 1st September, 1918, the rates of postage on telegrams sent by India on letters for all places abroad to which the rate of 1 anna per ounce was previously applicable was raised to 1 1/2 annas for the first ounce and 1 anna for each additional ounce.

The postage on letters to Naval and Military addresses was not raised.

Information has been received from the Director, General of Posts and Telegraphs Tokyo, that on and after 1st April 1918, the Post Office of Japan will collect a demurrage charge from the addresses of parcels on which Customs duties or inland taxes are imposed in Japan, not withdrawn from the Post Office within 20 days from the date of the notice of their arrival to be sent to the addressees.

Registered and Parcel Mails close 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated.

OUTWARD MAILS.

TO-MORROW.

Haiphong—Per HANOI, 10th Nov., 9 a.m.
Swatow & Bangkok—Per DRUPAR, 10th Nov., 9 a.m.

MONDAY, 11th November.
Haiphong—Per CORNELIA, 11th Nov., 5 p.m.

TUESDAY, 12th November.
Swatow, Amoy and Fuzhou—Per HAI-HONG, 12th Nov., 1 p.m.

THURSDAY, 14th November.
Shanghai & N. China—Per SUNNING, 14th Nov., 11 a.m.

FRIDAY, 15th November.
Swatow, Amoy and Fuzhou—Per HAI-HONG, 15th Nov., 1 p.m.

SATURDAY, 16th November.
Shanghai & N. China—Per YINGHONG, 16th Nov., 7 p.m.

WEATHER REPORT.

November 8d. 11h. 30m.—No return from Japan and Vladivostok. The anticyclone remains over S. China and there are changes are everywhere slight. F. air masses will prevail along the China Coast, and over the N. China Sea.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.11 inch. Total since January 1st 96.35 inches against an average of 80.93 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW.

District.	Forecast.
Hongkong to Gap Rock.	E. winds, fresh; fair.
Formosa Channel.	N. winds, strong.
South coast of China between H.K. and Lamook.	The same as No. 1.
South coast of China between H.K. and Hainan.	The same as No. 1.

China Coast Meteorological Register.

Nov. 8 a.m.

Station.	Hour.	Barometer.	Temperature.	Humidity.	Wind.	Weather.
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